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LIFE OF DOCTOR WILLIAM HARVEY.

WITH AN ELEGANT HEAD.

WILLIAM HARVEY, an eminent Physician, rendered illustrious, by being the first person who discovered the circulation of the blood, was the eldest son of Thomas Harvey, a gentleman who resided at Folkstone in Kent. At this place he was born, on the 2d of April, 1578, and at the age of ten, was put to the grammar school of Canterbury, and thence removed at fourteen, to Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, in order to be bred up to physic. Having spent five years there, in pursuing the study of that art, he went, at the age of nineteen, through France and Germany, to Padua in Italy, for his farther improvement, and having studied five years more, under the best masters, particularly the famous Hieron. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, he was created Doctor of Physic and Surgery in that University, in 1602.

Soon after this period he returned to England, and taking his degree as Doctor of Physic, at Cambridge, repaired to London, where he began to

practise in his profession, and afterwards married. We, however, find no account either of the name or family of his lady; but whoever she was, it seems the Doctor had no children by her, and it was probably for want of these to employ her time and attention, that she often amused herself with a parrot remarkable for talking, the extraordinary fate of which, furnished her husband with the first experiment in support of his doctrine, that a female bird has the power of conceiving perfect eggs without the help of the male. The doctor's account of this event may be found in his Treatise on the Generation of Animals, written in elegant Latin, but it is of such a nature, that we cannot with propriety give a translation of it here.

In 1604, he was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians, and three years after, elected fellow. In 1615, he was chosen Reader of the Anatomy and Surgery Lecture, founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell, and he

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begin

began his first Course of Lectures in Anatomy in April following, when he opened his famous discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he continued to explain in his subsequent lectures, and a few years after he finished his treatise on that subject. It was probably about this time, that he became physician to King James I. and he was continued in the same capacity by his successor Charles I. from the beginning of his reign. It is indeed uncertain what year he was admitted to this honor, as no author makes any mention of it; but various circumstances concur to confirm the truth of the above conjecture, and none seems to be of more weight, than that of his finishing his *Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood*, and presenting a copy of it, in manuscript, to the Venetian Ambassador on his return home. At this period the Doctor had scarcely attained to his fortieth year, and was too young a practitioner to be eminent enough for such a distinction, but his discovery of the circulation of the blood, sufficiently demonstrated by experiments, and drawn up in elegant Latin, must undoubtedly have brought him into notice at court, and entitled him to be appointed King's physician. That he was continued in the same character by Charles I. appears evident, from a passage of his work on the Generation of Animals, where he observes, that his Majesty using the exercise of flag-hunting almost every week in each season, after he came to man's estate, gave him abundant opportunities of dissecting what number he pleased, of both sexes, of these animals.

"It was his Majesty's custom," says he, "after he became a man, to hunt almost every week, both in order to relax his mind after the fatigue of business, and to preserve his health. The animals

"which he principally hunted were stags and deer, of which no prince in the world had more in his woods and forests, or preserved in his parks; and during the three summer months, he hunted the males, which were then fat, and in winter and autumn, for the same space of time, he hunted the females. On this account, in rutting time, when the latter admitting the males, conceived, and had foetuses, I had an opportunity of dissecting some of them every day, and of inspecting their organs of generation as often as I pleased."

On the 3d of December, 1627, he was appointed one of the elects of the College of Physicians, and his work, intitled *Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*, was printed the following year, at Frankfurt, in quarto.

It has been the fate of some great discoveries to have been at first disbelieved, while their authors, instead of being rewarded, were treated as madmen and visionaries. The celebrated Galileo, who first observed the phases of Venus, the four satellites of Jupiter, &c. and who supported the opinion of Copernicus, respecting the motion of the earth, was persecuted by the Inquisition, and his system declared *absurd and false in sound philosophy, and erroneous in the faith, as being expressly contrary to scripture*. Galileo, therefore, at the age of seventy, was obliged to ask pardon for having maintained what he really believed; and with his knees on the ground, and his hands on the gospels, to abjure it as an error and an heresy. Something of the same kind seems to have been the case with the important discovery made by Dr. Harvey, of the circulation of the blood; for though the Doctor was not treat-

* Galileo was born at Pisa, in 1564, and died at Florence, in 1642, aged 78. Having pronounced his recantation, in the following words, *Corde sincero et fide nova fissa abjurao, maledico, et detestor supradictos errores et hereses*, as soon as he rose up, agitated by remorse for taking a false oath, he cast his eyes downwards, struck the earth with his foot, and is reported to have said, "It moves nevertheless," *E par se move.*

ed with so much harshness, yet it raised up many adversaries against him, who attacked him on different sides, and by very different arguments; but it appears, that they were both actuated by the same principle of envy. Of these, one party denied the truth of his discovery altogether, and considered it as an absurdity; while the other, allowing it to be true, endeavoured to deprive him of the honor of it, and to bestow it on his predecessors in anatomy. The first he answered himself, as far as they deserved it; but of the latter he was more regardless, as he was either not apprehensive of any injury to his fame from that quarter, or was more solicitous to shew the importance of the discovery, than anxious about his right to it. This indeed seems to be pretty evident, from his conduct with regard to Fracassati and Walæus, who ascribed the discovery to the celebrated Father Paul Sarpi, the Venetian. Johannes Leonicensus having asserted, that Father Paul, author of the *History of the Council of Trent*, discovered the circulation of the blood as well as the valves of the heart, says, that he durst not make this discovery public, for fear of exposing himself to trouble, since he was already suspected, and nothing else was wanting but such a paradox to make him be accounted a heretic, in a country where the Inquisition prevails. For this reason, he entrusted the secret to Aquapendente alone, who being cautious of rendering himself obnoxious to the rage of his enemies, who would have treated such a notion as a capital offence against the ancients, never disclosed it but to men of whom he entertained no suspicion, and waited till Father Paul's death, before he would suffer his Treatise on the valves to be presented to the republic of Venice. That this treatise was deposited privately in the library of St. Mark, for fear of alarming the minds of the people, but that Aqua-

pendente had before discovered the secret to a curious young English gentleman, of the name of Harvey, who studied under him at Padua, and that at the same time Father Paul communicated it, in confidence, to some Englishmen, who, on their return home, being in a country of freedom, laid it before the public, and having confirmed it by a variety of experiments, claimed the whole honor of it to themselves. From the same story, the discovery of the circulation of the blood was ascribed also to Father Paul, by Charles Fracassati, in his preliminary epistle to Malphigi, and by John Walæus, in his first epistle to Bartholine. These attempts to deprive Dr. Harvey of an honor so justly due to him being observed by his intimate friend, Dr. George Ent, in order to confute these pretences, he remarks, that long before Dr. Harvey had related to him the occasion of this story, which was as follows: The Venetian Ambassador on his return home, having been presented by the Doctor with his book concerning the circulation of the blood, lent it to Father Paul, who transcribed a great many passages from it, that he might remember them better, and these transcripts after his death falling into the hands of his executors, gave occasion to several persons to imagine that he was really the author of them. Besides this, Dr. Harvey received a letter* from Fra. Fulgentio, Father Paul's most intimate friend, which sets the whole affair in the clearest light possible. From the whole, therefore, it appears that Dr. Harvey's book must have been finished some time before the year 1623, since Father Paul died on the 14th of January, in that year, and perhaps it will not be erring far from the truth, if it be fixed at the year 1618 or 1619.

The merit of this discovery was ascribed to several others as well as to Father Paul. Mr. Wood tells us, that

* Letter to Dr. Harvey, prefixed by Sir George Ent, to his *Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis*. Lon. 1611, 4to.

Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. John Pell, used to say that Warner made it appear, in a manuscript of his composition, that the blood in a body circulates, and that this author having communicated his opinion to Dr. Harvey, the latter thence took his first hint respecting the subject, and afterwards published the discovery as his own; but this is too imperfect a story to deserve the least notice. Honoratus Faber likewise made some pretensions to it, which are confuted by his own account, as is sufficiently shewn by Borelli, who on this occasion exposes Faber's vanity, in the following words:

"Since it is altogether incredible and impossible that a pious and learned man like Harvey, should assert what is not true, nothing remains to be said respecting Faber's excuse, but that as he has a ready genius, he is often deceived, on account of the quickness with which he reads the works of others, and writes his own. It may be of some importance to shew that this is often the case, in order to make it appear that it is usual with him to accuse celebrated authors of plagiarism, merely for this reason, because he peruses their works too hastily, and had he attentively read what has been published, and spread throughout all Europe for the space of thirty-eight years, he doubtless would not have asserted, in 1666, in the first book of his Treatise on Man, proposition second, that he first discovered, and taught the circulation of the blood, from the year 1638, before Dr. Harvey's *Anatomical Exercises respecting the Motion of the Heart* made their appearance, in which, according to Faber, the Doctor inserted many things found out by him; for it is well known, that Dr. Harvey first published his work at Frankfurt, in the year 1628, that is to say, ten years before Faber taught the doctrine of circulation."

These indeed were feeble attacks, and easily repelled, but others went much farther. Vander Linden, who published an edition of Hippocrates in Holland, about 1664, took a great deal of pains to prove that Hippocrates was acquainted with the circulation of the blood; and that Dr. Harvey only revived it. Many years after, Mr. Bayle also, in his Dictionary, under the article Cæsalpinus, very confidently asserted, "that it would be robbing that physician* of a very great honor, to pass over in silence, that he knew the circulation of the blood; the proofs of which," says he, "are so clear, that they cannot be eluded by any evasion." These proofs are two passages from two treatises of that author, one of which is cited at full length, and the other referred to in a marginal note. These, and other injuries and insults, however, offered to the memory of Dr. Harvey, have been clearly wiped away by some of his countrymen, and by none more completely than by Dr. Friend, in his History of Medicine. The Doctor traces the subject as high as to the end of the fourth century, when Nemesius, Bishop of Edessa, wrote A Treatise concerning the Nature of Man.

This treatise being published at Oxford, in 1671, the editor contended that the circulation of the blood, (an invention, says the Doctor, the most considerable ever made in physics, and which the last century so much boasted of) was known to Nemesius, and described by him in very plain significant terms, in the following words: "The motion of the pulse takes its rise from the heart, and chiefly from the left ventricle of it; the artery is with great vehemence dilated and contracted, by a sort of constant harmony and order; while it is dilated, it draws the thinner part of the blood from the next veins, the exhalation or vapor of which, is made the element for the vital spirits; but

* Cæsalpinus was born at Arezzo, and died at Rome, on the 23d of February, 1603.

"while

" while it contracts, it exhales what-
 " soever fumes it has through the
 " whole body, and by secret passages,
 " so that the heart throws out what-
 " ever is fuliginous through the mouth
 " and nose by expiration."* Upon
 this single slender proof, continues
 the Doctor, does the Oxford editor
 attribute this great discovery of the
 circulation to Nemæsius; and those
 who have insisted that it was known
 both to Hippocrates and Galen, have
 full as good arguments on their side.
 I shall only observe, that from this
 description, and from what the same
 author says of the liver, in the same
 chapter, that it ministers nourish-
 ment to the body by the veins, one
 may demonstrably infer that Nemæsius
 had no idea of the manner in which
 the circulation of the blood is per-
 formed. The Doctor, therefore, con-
 cludes with ascribing the honor of
 this invention to Harvey, and adds,
 " As this great discovery was entire-
 " ly owing to our countryman, so
 " he has explained it with all the
 " clearness imaginable, and though
 " much has been written on the sub-
 " ject, I may venture to say, his
 " own book is the shortest, the plain-
 " est, and the most convincing of
 " any; as we may be satisfied if we
 " look into the many apologies writ-
 " ten in defence of the circulation,
 " or have the patience to read the
 " tedious, uninstrucive Treatise of
 " Raymund Vieussens concerning the
 " Blood and the Heart."

On the 30th of December, 1629,
 Dr. Harvey resigned the place of
 Treasurer of the College of Physicians,
 and seems to have attended his Ma-
 jesty King Charles I. as King's phy-
 sician, in his journey to Scotland, as
 appears from a passage in his *Exercita-
 tiones de Generatione*, which exhibits
 a most picturesque view of the Bass,
 a small island, or rather rock, near
 the town of Dunbar. " In the bar-
 " ren islands, on the eastern coasts of
 " Scotland," says he, " there is so
 " great an abundance of sea fowl of

" every kind, that if I should relate
 " what I learned from people worthy
 " of credit, I am afraid I should
 " appear to be the author of greater
 " fables than those which are told of
 " the young geese in these parts of
 " the country, gliding down from the
 " fruit of certain trees into the sea.
 " I shall, however, give a faithful
 " account of what I myself beheld
 " with my own eyes."

" There is a small island, called
 " by the Scotch the Bass, situated
 " not far from the shore, very high
 " and steep in the sides, so that it
 " may be considered rather as a rock
 " than an island, and which is no
 " more than a mile in circumference.
 " In the months of May and June,
 " the whole surface of this island is
 " almost covered with nests, eggs,
 " and young, so that one can scarce-
 " ly move a step without treading
 " upon some of them, while the
 " number of fowls hovering every
 " where around, form so impene-
 " trable a cloud, that they obscure
 " the heavens, and the noise of their
 " cries is so loud, that you can scarce-
 " ly hear those speak who are stand-
 " ing close to you. If you look down
 " thence towards the sea, as from a
 " lofty tower or high precipice, you
 " observe it every where covered
 " with multitudes of birds of various
 " kinds, swimming and watching for
 " their prey, in the same manner as
 " the ponds and lakes in the summer
 " time are seen full of frogs, and
 " the sunny hills, and the declivities
 " of the mountains clothed with
 " flocks of sheep and goats. If you
 " sail round the island, and survey
 " its steep cliffs, you may observe
 " innumerable holes and recesses one
 " above another, forming different
 " stories, which afford places of shel-
 " ter for these fowls, and indeed in
 " multitude they seem to surpass the
 " stars that appear in the sky during
 " the brightest night: flying back-
 " wards and forwards, they exhibit
 " no bad idea of a swarm of bees.

* Nemæsius Cap. XXIV. De Pulsibus.

" I cannot

" I cannot easily tell what profit may
 " accrue annually to the possessor from
 " the sale of their feathers, eggs and
 " nests, the latter of which are used as
 " fuel, for the sum mentioned to me
 " exceeds all belief. One thing, how-
 " ever, which relates to this subject,
 " must not be passed over in silence,
 " as it is a clear evidence that these
 " fowls are exceedingly numerous.
 " The whole island, and all its sur-
 " rounding cliffs, appear to those
 " who approach it as white as chalk,
 " though the rock naturally is of a
 " dark and obscure color. This
 " whiteness is occasioned by a friable
 " crust, much of the same consistence
 " as the shell of an egg, which every
 " where adheres to the rock, and
 " which by length of time has be-
 " come hard. The lower part of
 " the island, which is washed by the
 " waves of the sea, retains its origi-
 " nal color, and plainly shews that
 " the whiteness above is caused by
 " the liquid excrements of the fowls,
 " which, on account of the coldness
 " of the surrounding air, is convert-
 " ed into a kind of crust, in the
 " same manner as Aristotle and Pliny
 " tell us, that the shell of an egg is
 " formed. None of these fowls re-
 " side here constantly; they emigrate
 " hither only for a few weeks, in
 " order to hatch their young. This
 " crust is so firm and solid, that one
 " would imagine it to be really a
 " part of the rock."

Upon the breaking out of the civil
 war, Dr. Harvey attended his Ma-
 jesty at the battle of Edge-hill, and
 thence to Oxford, where he was in-
 corporated Doctor of Physic, on the
 7th of December, 1642. He was
 elected also Warden of Merton Col-
 lege, in that University, in 1645;
 but this preferment, which he had so
 well merited from his Majesty, he
 did not hold long; for on the sur-
 render of Oxford to the Parliament
 the year following, he resigned his
 Wardenhip, and retired to London.

Whilst he resided there, he spent his
 time very privately, taking advantage
 of this opportunity to pursue his fa-
 vourite study with the utmost ardor
 and diligence, and having finished his
Exercitationes de Generatione Anima-
lium, published them in quarto in
 1651, at the request of Dr. George
 Ent, who dedicated the work to the
 College of Physicians.

On Michaelmas day, 1654, Dr.
 Harvey was chosen President of the
 College, in his absence, and appa-
 rently without his knowledge; but
 going thither the day after, he thank-
 ed the Members for choosing him
 into a place of the same honor and
 dignity, as if he had been elected to
 be *Medicorum omnium apud Anglos*
princeps.† His age and weakness, how-
 ever, were so great, that he could not
 discharge the duty belonging to that
 important office; he therefore re-
 quested them to choose for their Pre-
 sident the learned Dr. Prujean, who
 had been highly serviceable to the
 College, by his former wise and pru-
 dent conduct, when in that capacity;
 and as he had no children, he be-
 queathed his paternal estate to the
 College. Three years before, he had
 built for it a combination room, a
 library, and a museum, and in 1656,
 he brought the deeds of his estate,
 and presented them to the College.
 At this time he was present at the first
 feast, instituted by himself, to be
 continued annually, together with a
 commemoration speech in Latin, which
 was to be spoken every year, on the
 18th of October, in honor of the be-
 nefactors to the College. He ap-
 pointed also a handsome salary for
 the orator, and one for the keeper of
 the library and the museum, which
 are still called by his name, appropri-
 ating the annual produce of his
 estate, which amounted to fifty-six
 pounds, for that purpose, and for
 keeping the College buildings in re-
 pair. Having completed these mu-
 nificent benefactions when he was on

* *De Generatione Animalium. Exercit. XI.*

† The chief of the English physicians.

the verge of his eightieth year, he resigned his lecturer's place, and died in the month of June, 1657. His body, inclosed in lead, was carried to Hempstead in Hertfordshire, and interred in a vault in the church at that place, where there is a monument erected to his memory; and not long after a character of him was drawn up and engraved on a copper-plate, which was placed under his picture at the College.

We have reason to conclude, from several passages in the two books which were printed by him, that he had prepared materials for several other treatises, and that he some-

times had thoughts of making them public.

With respect to his character, it appears rather strange that in the eulogium of him under his picture at the college of physicians, no notice is taken either of his piety in regard to religion, or of his modesty and prudent caution in philosophising, for both of which he was most eminently distinguished. It has been observed, that he lived to see his doctrine of the circulation universally received, and nothing perhaps contributed so much to that effect as these two traits of his character.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES RESPECTING COFFEE.

KHAIQ BEG, appointed Governor of Mecca by the Sultan of Egypt, was not acquainted with coffee, or at least with the method of using it. One day, when coming forth from the Mosque after evening prayer, he perceived in a corner, a whole company of people who intended to pass the night in religious duty, and who in the mean time were drinking coffee. The governor at first fell into a violent rage, imagining that they were drinking wine; but his surprise was greatly encreased when he learned what their liquor was, and what were its nature and properties. However, when they told him how much it was used at Mecca, and how much frequented those houses were in which it was sold, he took it into his head that coffee was intoxicating, or at least, that it induced people to do things forbidden by the law.

In consequence of this opinion, after ordering these people to quit the Mosque, and never again to assemble for the like purpose, he next morning called a grand assembly of the Officers of Justice, Doctors of the Law, Priests, and most respectable personages at Mecca, and informed them of what he had seen the pre-

ceding evening in the Mosque; adding that he had learned that such scenes often passed in public coffee-houses, and that as he was resolved to remedy so great an abuse, he should be glad before he took any step for that purpose, to know their opinion.

The doctors all agreed, that public coffee-houses were contrary to the rules and pure laws of Mahometanism; and they declared also, that with regard to coffee, it was necessary to examine whether it could hurt the powers either of body or mind. They concluded therefore, that it would be proper to have the advice of physicians.

The governor then sent for two brothers, who were Persians, and the most celebrated physicians in Mecca; one of whom had gone so far as to write against the use of coffee; jealous, perhaps, says an Eastern author, of its qualities, and apprehensive that it might hurt the state of medicine. On this account, they did not fail both to declare that coffee was cold and dry, and extremely prejudicial to the health.

One of the doctors of the assembly replied, that Bengiazlah, an ancient Arabian physician of great authority, had

had affirmed, that these beans were attenuating and drying, and that consequently they could not have the qualities which had been just ascribed to them,

The two Persian physicians answered, that Bengiazlah was by no means acquainted with the beans in question; and declared that though coffee might be reckoned even among the number of harmless things, and which every body might use as they pleased, yet it had a great tendency to conduct to forbidden actions; and the surest plan for a Musfulman would be, to consider it as contrary to the law.

This opinion was supported by the suffrages of all present; and several of the members of the assembly, either through prejudice or false zeal, affirmed, that coffee in reality had disordered their senses. One of the assistants maintained, that it intoxicated as much as wine. This assertion made the whole assembly burst out into a fit of laughter, as in order to be able to make it, one must have drank wine, which is contrary to the Mahometan religion. Being asked if he had ever tasted wine, he had the imprudence to answer in the affirmative; and in consequence of this confession, he was condemned to be bastinadoed, which is the usual punishment for this crime.

Coffee, therefore, was solemnly condemned at Mecca, as a thing forbidden by the law, though the Musti opposed this prohibition; but this order did not continue long, for the Sultan of Egypt, far from approving the indiscreet zeal of the Governor of Mecca, seemed much surprised that he had dared to condemn a liquor so much esteemed at Cairo, the capital of his territories, where there were doctors much more learned than those of Mecca, and who had found nothing in coffee contrary to the law.

In consequence of this, the Sultan ordered the Governor to revoke his prohibition, and to be contented if any disturbance should arise in

coffee-houses with employing his authority to put an end to them; adding, that *because it was possible to abuse the best things*, this was not a reason for prohibiting the use of them. Do not people abuse, said he, the water of the fountain Zemzem, in the temple of Mecca, so highly esteemed by all Mahometans?

The two physicians who had been so instrumental in occasioning the use of coffee to be forbidden, had both an unfortunate end.

The use of coffee, after being established at Mecca, was once more forbidden, and again authorised. On this point, the Sultan of Egypt consulted the Doctors of the Law, who gave their opinion in writing, and proved by the most solid reasons how unjust the condemnation of it was, and how ignorant those were who had pronounced it. Nothing more was necessary to bring coffee again into vogue at Cairo, and its empire never appeared so well established; but at length, some troubles arose on this subject in the capital of the Egyptian empire.

In the year 1523 a scrupulous doctor asserted, that coffee deranged the head, and hurt the health, he therefore raised a doubt whether it was agreeable, or contrary to the law; but none of his brethren were of his opinion, because it was clear that coffee had none of those bad qualities ascribed to it; and consequently for once, *fanaticism* occasioned no mischief. The use of coffee therefore was continued.

After ten years, however, another preacher declaimed so violently against the use of coffee, as being a thing forbidden by the law, that the populace dispersed themselves throughout the city, attacked the coffee-houses, and breaking the pots and dishes, maltreated those whom they found in them.

Two parties upon this were formed in the city, one of which pretended, that coffee was proscribed by the law, while the other maintained the contrary; but the grand judge having

having convoked an assembly of all the doctors, to collect their opinions, they unanimously declared, that the question had already been decided by their predecessors, in favor of coffee; that they were all of the same opinion, and that it was necessary to restrain the extravagant heat of the zealots, and the indiscretion of ignorant preachers.

The judge who presided declared himself to be of the same opinion; he immediately ordered coffee to be served up, and partook of it with the rest. This example put an end to every controversy, and brought coffee more in fashion than ever.

At the time when this custom prevailed at Constantinople, the imams and officers of the mosques, made a great noise: they complained that they were abandoned, whilst the coffee-houses were continually full. The dervises and priests exclaimed also against coffee, and they not only asserted that it was contrary to the law, but that it was a greater sin to go to a coffee-house than to a tavern.

After much noise and declamation, all the priests united to obtain a solemn condemnation of this liquor; they maintained that roasted coffee was a kind of coal, and that every thing which had the least affinity to coal was forbidden by the law: of this argument they made a formal question, which they presented to the Musti, with a request that he himself would pronounce upon it according to the duty of his function. The Musti, without giving himself the trouble to examine all these difficulties, coincided in opinion with the priests, and declared that coffee was forbidden by the law of Mahomet. All the coffee-houses in Constantinople were then shut, and the officers of the police had orders to prevent coffee from being drunk in any manner whatever.

It was, however, of no avail to enforce the rigorous observation of this order, for they could never prevent it from being drunk in private. Amurath III. under whose reign this prohibition took place, at length per-

mitted the use of so agreeable a liquor, and which in certain respects, was considered as not contrary to religion; so that men were allowed to drink it at home, and it was soon much more esteemed than ever. The officers of the police seeing that there was no remedy, suffered it to be sold, provided it was not in public. It was then lawful to drink it in private houses, the doors of which were shut, or in back shops.

One step more was only necessary to make public coffee-houses be established. Chance would have it, that a new Musti, much less scrupulous or more enlightened than his predecessor, should solemnly declare that coffee ought not to be considered as a coal, and that the liquor extracted from it was not forbidden by the law. Immediately all the zealots, preachers, doctors, lawyers, and even the Musti himself, instead of declaiming against coffee, regaled themselves with it, and their example was followed by the whole city.

Though coffee originally came from Arabia the Happy, it was used in Africa and Persia, long before the Arabs employed it for making a beverage.

About the middle of the fifth century, the Musti of Aden, a city of Arabia the Happy, learned the use of it, in a journey which he undertook into Persia, and on his return introduced it among his countrymen.

We have, however, no certain accounts respecting coffee as a beverage at this epoch. Enthusiasm has induced some of the admirers of this fruit to lose themselves in conjectures, and to search for proofs of its virtue in the remotest ages. They suppose that the *nepenthe* which Helenus received from an Egyptian lady, was nothing else than coffee, celebrated by Homer as the calmer and comforter of the mind, in the moments of passion, grief, and pain.

From Aden this liquor was dispersed throughout all Arabia, and other parts of the Ottoman empire. It reached Constantinople during the

reign of Soliman the Great, in the year 1554; and about a century after it was introduced in Paris and London.

The qualities of this liquor, so exhilarating, like the moral virtues under despotism, paved the way for its disgrace at Constantinople. By awakening the Turks from that lethargy in which their vicious excesses kept them plunged, and by reviving their spirits, dejected by habitual corruption, coffee brightened up their intellectual faculties.

Rycaut says, that during the war of Candia and the minority of Mahomet IV, a critical epoch for the Turks, the Visir Kruprouli suppressed coffee-houses, though he permitted taverns, as the first of these tended to promote intellectual recreation, and speculations on state affairs, which the Visir thought it prudent to check. Nothing of the same kind could be alleged against wine. All the result, however, of this famous edict, was a diminution in the revenue of the state; for coffee resisted this political persecution, as it had before resisted a religious one.

However strange it may appear to us at present, it is nevertheless true, that coffee had the same difficulties to surmount before it was introduced into England; for it was persecuted by Charles II. as it had been in Turkey under Amurath and Mahomet, because it was considered as likely to promote the forming of private assemblies. In a word, in 1675, the king published a proclamation, ordering all the coffee houses to be shut, as so many seminaries for rebellion.

Ray observes, that the part of Arabia which produces coffee in such abundance, that several millions of

busbels of it are annually exported to Turkey, Barbary, and Europe, may justly be called the Happy. It is

computed that more coffee is consumed in the city of Constantinople alone, than there is of wine in Paris.

Coffee was a long time an article of commerce, before the Europeans could attain to the art of cultivating the plant that produces it: as they received the beans dry, they could not be planted.

It is said, that a Frenchman near Dijon, was the first who tried it with success, about the year 1670. The trees arising from the seeds which he had planted bore fruit, but tasteless and insipid; so that he derived no other advantage from it, than that of amusing himself.

According to Boerhaave, a Dutch Governor first brought fresh coffee-beans from Moka, which he sowed at Batavia; and in 1690, he sent a plant to Amsterdam, which came to maturity, and the beans produced by it afterwards supplied seed for all those cultivated at present in the East Indies.

In 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam sent a plant to Louis XIV. which was placed in the garden of Marly.

In 1718, the Dutch began to cultivate coffee at Surinam; the French in 1727, in Martinico; and the English in 1728, in Jamaica.

The first plant which appeared in Jamaica, was carried thither by Sir Nicholas Laws, and placed in the garden of Townwell, at present called Temple-Hall, the property of Mr. Lutterell. It is too well known how much this plant is propagated in America, to say any thing here on that subject.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTIONS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LAST CIVIL WAR IN THAT COUNTRY.

BY THE COUNT DE FERRIERES-SAUVEBOEUF.*

THE Persians, vanquished by Alexander, were successively of China, and Tamerlane, who made their country a province of his empire; but all these revolutions were of short

* Extracted from Historical, Political, and Geographical Memoirs, respecting his travels in Persia, Turkey, and Arabia, from 1782 to 1789.

short continuance. The race of the Sophis, after that time, reigned over the Persians, who lived in peace, till the Aghvans, quitting the mountains of Candahar, overran the kingdom, and even threatened Ispahan, the residence of King Thamas. This Prince, several times beat by these haughty invaders, accepted the services which were offered him by a shepherd of Chorasan, afterwards known under the name of Kouli Kan, who had collected a few plunderers, and who, being appointed general of the royal army, after entirely defeating the Aghvans, who retreated to their mountains, filled up the measure of his crimes, by putting to death his master, the last prince of the race of the Sophis. Soon after, his only son also lost his life in the hands of this usurper, who assumed the title of Nadir Schaw, and rendered himself famous by his victories, and the conquest of India.

Enriched with the spoils of Mahmoud, the Emperor of the Moguls, whose army, consisting of twelve hundred thousand men, weakened by their number, and by their effeminate manners, could not withstand forty thousand Persians, enured to combat, Nadir Schaw wished to cement the union of Persia with India, or at least thought of securing the possession of it to his descendants, by marrying his eldest son to the only daughter of the dethroned Emperor, who enjoyed the shadow of an empty power on the banks of the Ganges, and in the cities of Agra and Delhi, which had been stripped of all their riches. It is said, that Mahmoud's throne alone, which was of massy gold, covered with precious stones, was estimated at 2,500,000*l*. sterling.

When Nadir Schaw returned to Persia, he obliged his troops, after the example of Alexander, to throw into the river Indus the fruits of all their fatigues and victories. This severity, alienated the affection of his army, and his soldiers, discouraged by the loss of their booty, grew tired of conquering to no purpose. The offi-

cers, therefore, who watched in the night time around his tent, conspired against his life, and cut off his head, while he was reposing in the arms of a Georgian mistress.

On this signal, the army divided, committed great irregularities, and some of the chiefs, ambitious of succeeding to the throne, made war upon one another, in order to have a share in the spoil.

Such was the rise of the anarchy, which annihilated the monarchical government in Persia, and which has desolated, for more than fifty years, that country, divided into as many governments as it contains cities, while their inhabitants enjoyed only the prospect of seeing themselves successively besieged by all the chiefs of the different parties, who were continually destroying each other, in order to attain to the Sovereignty.

Persia, at length, had enjoyed tranquillity for fifteen years; each Kan, who had seized on a province, governed it peaceably, and Kerim Kan, a Curdistan by nation, become master of Schiras, which he strongly fortified, had made himself be acknowledged Regent of the kingdom by the Kans of Ispahan, Kerman, and other provinces that dreaded his power. He received envoys from some of the Princes of India, and the Grand Signior courted his alliance, that he might put Bagdad and Busforah under the protection of his arms.

The Persians were just beginning to breathe, when the death of Kerim-Kan occasioned new troubles. His brother, Sadi-Kan, threw into prison his nephew, who was destined to succeed the deceased Regent, his father. A native of Curdistan, whose mother had married Sadi-Kan for her second husband, wishing to avail himself of this opportunity of coming to the sovereignty, raised an army against his father in law, under pretence of restoring liberty to the heir presumptive, took Schiras, after a siege of nine months, and the same day got rid of two antagonists. In a little time he subdued several provinces, received

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homage from some others, and Ali-Mourat, who was considered ten months before as an insignificant being, made a triumphal entry into Isfahan, and took possession of the throne.

The reign of this Prince was turbulent, and after his death, the kingdom was again left a prey to all the horrors of a civil war.

Mehemet-Kan, whose family had long governed the Mazandran, was made an eunuch, at an early age, by the Sophi Ismael: he ordered him to be mutilated in this manner through revenge, because his father Assan-Kan had carried on a bloody war against him. This old man, of the neuter gender, sixty years of age, supported by the valour and courage of his four brothers, who commanded his troops, had refused to render homage for his province to Ali-Mourat-Kan, who, hearing of his alliance with the Russians, whom he permitted to occupy a port near Asterabad, resolved to subdue the Mazandran.

At first, he sent his eldest son, Cheeves-Kan, with an army of thirty thousand men, to oppose this new Narfes, who was several times worsted.

The news of Cheeves-Kan's victories diffused a general joy throughout Isfahan; magnificent entertainments were given for three days; all the markets were hung with gold brocade, or silk stuffs, and illuminated during the night; drummers and musicians were every where to be seen, and refreshments were offered gratis to all the passengers, who were inundated with rose water, while the name of Ali-Mourat-Kan resounded from every quarter. Persuaded that his presence would procure him the greatest success, he departed from Isfahan on the 24th of July, 1784, with an army of sixty thousand men, and took up his head quarters at Teyran, a frontier city between Aderbijane and the Mazandran.

Mehemet-Kan had retired to his capital, to recruit his strength, in order to oppose new forces to those of Ali-Mourat-Kan, but he made his ap-

pearance soon after, and entirely defeated the army of Cheeves-Kan, who was fortunate enough to have time to escape to Teyran.

In the mean while, Jaffer-Kan, thinking that he had now a favorable opportunity of raising the standard of revolt, repaired to Isfahan to take possession of it; when Ali-Mourat-Kan, having learned the treachery of his brother, contented himself with putting part of his army under the command of a new general, to go and oppose Mehemet-Kan, while he himself, with his light armed troops, marched to the assistance of the capital, and to prevent the designs of Jaffer-Kan, who had not yet had time to subdue it, but at the distance of some leagues from its gates, Ali-Mourat-Kan terminated his career on the 11th of February, 1785, leaving Persia on the point of being ravaged by his brother, who pretended to the succession, and by Mehemet-Kan, who could not fail to obtain it by the force of his arms.

When the season became milder, Ali-Mourat-Kan authorized me to remain six weeks more in Teyran, but I thought it would be less laborious to march about from town to town, than to encamp on the snow. This motive of delicacy prevented me from being involved in the dreadful disorders which followed the death of that sovereign. The soldiers, no longer acknowledging any authority, or submitting to discipline, plundered the treasures, which were immense; the tents of the women were overturned by murderers, and these unhappy victims saw themselves a prey to all the fury of the licentious soldiery. The only daughter of the deceased Regent, Kerim-Kan, was spared, on account of the respect paid to the memory of her father, and fifty Georgians formed a barrier around the daughter of the Prince of Guiland, who had thrown herself under their protection. Throughout the whole camp there was nothing but plundering and murder, on account of the particular hatred subsisting between the legions of
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the different provinces. The army at length presented itself before the gates of Ispahan, but they were shut by the Governor Bagal-Kan, who conceived the chimerical hope of making himself sovereign of it. The confusion being encreased by this resistance, the troops dispersing, ravaged the neighbouring fields and villages, and some of the chiefs ranged themselves under the banners of Jaffer-Kan, who having made his way into the city, secured the person of Bagal-Kan, recalled the scattered soldiers, and did every thing in his power to calm their seditious spirits, and to restore tranquility to the capital.

The eldest son of Ali-Mourat-Kan, with whom I remained at Teyran, terrified on the news of the death of his father, instantly set out, with a few domestics, for Ispahan, where he was made prisoner by his uncle.

The account of this event I received in a singular manner. About midnight my Secretary having awoke, informed me that my horses were running about in the court, upon which, imagining that they had broke loose, I opened my window, and saw them all four, each mounted by a horseman, who were endeavouring to fly as fast as they could. Having descended by a terrace, these people had found means to saddle them, and to open the gate, in order to make their escape, which they did with the utmost speed.

A moment after, several persons came to tell me that Checves-Kan being informed that some robbers had carried away my horses, had commanded them to be seized, and was waiting for me at his palace, in order to restore them. On receiving this intelligence, accompanied by my Secretary, I hastened thither, with my naked sabre in my hand, having some suspicions, because I heard cries in several quarters. When we arrived at the place, we were abandoned by our officious conductors, who left us abruptly, and I was then informed of the death of Ali-Mourat-Kan, and the precipitate departure of Checves-Kan, whilst his troops were plundering the city. I

therefore formed a resolution of returning home, where I found myself completely duped by those, who on the above pretence had drawn me from my own house, in order that they might more easily rob me of my effects during my absence.

Deprived of every thing but what I had upon my back, the Kan of Teyran was so sensible of my situation, that he continued to supply me with whatever was necessary, as Ali-Mourat-Kan, before his departure from that city, had ordered him; and some days after he gave me an escort to attend me to Ispahan, where I arrived on the 20th of April.

Jaffer-Kan had reigned there for a month, and was collecting considerable forces, to resist the storm which was forming against him in the Mazandran.

Some Russian officers, who followed Mehemet-Kan, had given cause for presuming that the Empress had strong reasons for taking a concern in the affairs of Persia, in order that the Persians, being engaged with their intestine wars, might be less attentive to what might pass towards the frontiers of Georgia. Several roads, traced out from Altracan to Teflis, and in other places of Mount Caucasus, as well as the arrival of six thousand Russians, who were cantoned in the province of Chirwan, seemed to indicate that the court had some particular views.

At length, the old eunuch having collected a considerable army in the Mazandran, cut to pieces all those who dared to interrupt him in his passage, and he was only two days journey distant from Ispahan, when Jaffer-Kan, terrified at the general defeat of his partizans, abandoned that capital, followed by a few light armed troops, and carrying with him his brother's treasures, repaired to Schiras, the only place capable of withstanding a long siege.

Mehemet-Kan, no longer meeting with resistance, made his entry into Ispahan on the 2d of May. All his army took up their quarters in the city, which was plundered without mercy,

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and the scenes that then passed in it were even more horrid than those which took place when it was sacked by the Aghvans. The troops, among whom there were a great many Tartars, gave themselves up to every excess of the most barbarous fury, and committed every kind of atrocity.

Julfa was not spared, and the Armenians, amidst these misfortunes, submitted to the galling yoke of their new master. This last shock of anarchy which I beheld, had almost destroyed the celebrated city of Isfahan; the inhabitants of which seem still to breathe amidst the ruins that surround them.

Mr. Francklin, who also gives a sketch of these revolutions, in a work lately published, intitled, *Observations made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia, in the years 1786-7*, concludes his account with the following view of the state of Persia.

“Akau Mahomed Khan * still keeps possession of the provinces of Mazanderan and Ghilan, as well as the cities of Isfahan, Hamadan, and Tauris, where he is acknowledged as sovereign. Jaafar Khan has possession of the city of Shirauz and the provinces of Beaboon and Shuster: he also receives an annual Peishcush from the province of Carmania, and another from the city of Yezd; Abu Shehr and Lar also send him tribute. The southern provinces are in general more fruitful than those to the northward, they not having been so frequently the scenes of action during the late revolutions.

“Jaafar Khan is a middle aged man, very corpulent, and has a cast in his

right eye: in the places where he is acknowledged he is well beloved and respected. He is very mild in his disposition, and just. In Shirauz he keeps up a most admirable police, and good government. He is very kind and obliging to strangers in general, and to the English in particular, as Mr. Jones and myself experienced during our residence at Shirauz. Of the two competitors who at present contend for the government of Persia, he is the most likely, in case of success against his opponent, to restore the country to a happy and reputable state; but it will require a long space of time to recover it from the calamities into which the different revolutions have brought it:—a country, if an Oriental metaphor may be allowed, once blooming as the garden of Eden, fair and flourishing to the eye;—now, sad reverse! despoiled and leafless by the cruel ravages of war, and desolating contention.

“The forces of the two competitors are nearly equal, consisting of about twenty thousand men, chiefly horse. Jaafar Khan has several children, the eldest of whom, Lutf Ali Khan, is a youth of nineteen years of age, very promising in his appearance, and well liked by those under his father's government. He has lately been appointed Beglerbeg † of the province of Fars, and governor of Shirauz. This was the situation of the country when I left it; but the ensuing spring will most probably produce some new events, and very likely determine the fate of Persia, in favour of one or other of these competitors.”

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE LARGE DIAMOND CALLED THE REGENT, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE DE SAINT SIMON.

A Person employed in the diamond mines, ‡ found means to conceal one of a prodigious size in his fundament; and what is more wonderful,

* Mr. Francklin spells the names somewhat different from Count de Sauvveboeuf.

§ 1788.

† An office in Persia, resembling that of Viceroy in Europe.

‡ The richest diamond mines in the world are in the kingdom of Golconda, in the East Indies, and the mine of Couhour, or Gano, produces the largest. A celebrated Indian commander, named Mirgimola, made a present to Aureng-Zeb of a diamond from

wonderful, to reach the sea shore, and to embark without being subjected to that trial to which all those are put whose rank and employment do not secure them from such an experiment: this trial is, to be purged and receive a glyster, in order that they may void whatever they have swallowed or thrust into the anus. This man managed matters so well, that he was not even suspected of having been near the mines, or of carrying on any trade in jewels. To add to his good fortune, he arrived in Europe with his diamond, shewed it to several Princes, who were unable to buy it, and at last carried it to England, where the King admired it much, though he could not resolve to purchase it. A chrystal model of it was made in that country; from which, the man with his diamond and the model perfectly like it, were sent to Law, who proposed it to the regent for the king. The price frightened the regent, and he refused to purchase it; but Law, who in many things thought like a great man, came to me in great consternation, bringing the model along with him. I agreed with him in opinion, that it was not consistent with the magnificence of the king of France to reject it, and though the price of it was very great, yet as it was a singular thing of the kind, and of inestimable value, which several potentates had not dared even to think of, I was the more desirous that his majesty should get possession of it. Law, overjoyed to find me think in that manner, begged me to speak of it to the Duke of Orleans. The state of the finances, however, was an obstacle upon which the regent greatly insisted, as he was afraid of being blamed for making such a considerable purchase, at a time when it was so

difficult to supply the pressing necessities of the state, and when so many people were left destitute. This sentiment I commended; but I told him that he ought not to behave with the greatest Sovereign in Europe as he would with an humble individual, who would be highly culpable for throwing away an hundred thousand franks to adorn himself with a fine diamond, while he was deeply in debt, and had not enough to satisfy his creditors; that he ought to consider the situation of the crown, and not let slip the only opportunity of procuring a diamond of inestimable value, which would eclipse all those of Europe; that it would be a lasting glory to his regency; that in whatever condition the finances were, the saving made by refusing this offer would not retrieve them much, and that the additional burden occasioned by the purchase of it would not be felt: in short, I did not quit the Duke till I had obtained his consent that the diamond should be purchased. Before Law spoke to me, he had represented to the merchant, in such a light, the impossibility of selling his diamond at the price he proposed, and the loss and danger he would experience in cutting it into several pieces, that he made him come down to about £.83,000 sterling, allowing him besides all the dust that might arise from it when cut. The bargain being concluded in this manner, the interest of the above sum was paid him until he should receive the principal, and jewels to the amount were given him, as a security that the payment would be made good. The Duke of Orleans, notwithstanding his apprehensions, was agreeably surprised by the applauses bestowed on him by the people for so singular and noble an action; and the diamond was called
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from this mine, which weighed nine hundred karats before it was cut. According to the calculation of Tavernier, the celebrated traveller, the famous diamond of the Great Mogul, which is of the most beautiful form and finest water, weighs 279 carats 9-16, and is valued at about £.488,460 sterling. The diamond called the Tulsan, and which belongs to the Emperor, weighs 939½ carats; it is pure, and of a beautiful shape, and cannot be estimated at less than £.117,013 sterling. The diamond which Count Orloff presented in 1772, to the Empress of Russia on the day of her festival, weighs, cut as it is, 193 carats, and was purchased of an Armenian merchant for about the sum of £.104,166.

the Regent. It is of the size of a than five hundred grains. I applauded myself much for having prevailed on the regent to make such a noble spots or flaws, and it weighs more purchase.

METHOD OF DESTROYING THE PUTRID SMELL WHICH MEAT ACQUIRES DURING HOT WEATHER.

BY MR. ADAM, EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT CAEN.

EVERY body knows that in warm and damp weather, or during a storm, meat becomes corrupted in the butchers shops, in larders, and even in the driest places; that it contracts a fetid and disgusting smell, which it retains after it has been boiled, and that the broth or soup made of it is equally disagreeable. This smell I considered as the effects of gaz, which expands as soon as a putrid fermentation begins, and I thence concluded, that if the gaseous particles could be extracted from the meat or broth, nothing of that nauseous smell would be perceived. I therefore endeavoured to find an absolvent capable of producing that effect.

After different attempts, I at length thought that by throwing into the saucepan or kettle in which the meat was boiling, a burning coal, it would absorb the gaz; because the fiery particles issuing with impetuosity from the coal, while the water cannot penetrate into it, the pores of the coal remaining open, the subtle gaz, which has a great affinity to the phlogiston of the coal, might insinuate itself into it and remain there fixed, by disengaging itself from the meat and broth, which are impregnated with it. I therefore made the experiment, which succeeded according to my wish. Every time I had an opportunity, I made a trial of my discovery, and others to whom I communicated it found it to answer equally well. The manner of proceeding in this operation is as follows:

First, put the meat intended for making soup into a saucepan full of water, scum it when it boils, and then

throw into the saucepan a burning coal, very compact and destitute of smoke, leave it there for two minutes, and it will have contracted all the smell of the meat and the soup.

Secondly, if you wish to roast a piece of meat on the spit, you must put it into water till it boils, and after having scummed it, throw a burning coal into the boiling water as before; at the end of two minutes, take out the meat, and having wiped it well in order to dry it, put it upon the spit.

Thirdly, when fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting and scumming it, dip in it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides, and at the end of a minute or two the butter will lose its disagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fetid.

We read in a letter of Mr. Crell to Mr. de la Metherie, that Mr. Lowitz has continued his experiments on the quality which coal has of attracting the phlogiston of other bodies. Among several other singular facts, he has discovered that very putrid meat immediately loses its fetid smell when pounded with coal dust, and that it acquires the pure odor of volatile alkali. The latter, however, is not an antiseptic, but it deprives flesh of its putrid air, and disengages the volatile alkali. This experiment suggested to him the idea that the insupportable smell of necessaries might be corrected by the same means. If we judge from the above experiments it would be, perhaps, sufficient to throw into them a little coal dust.

LETTERS

LETTERS RESPECTING BARBARY, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

BY THE ABBE POIRET.

[*Continued.*]

LETTER XXVI.

To Dr. FORRESTIER.

THOUGH it is yet, my dear doctor, only the beginning of February, vegetation here expands with so much beauty, that it seems to promise me great enjoyment the ensuing spring. I have already made several advantageous excursions by the kind assistance of Ali-Bey. This prince having been for almost a year deprived of his wives and children, by the Bey of Constantine, they were kept as hostages until he paid 30,000 piasters, which he had promised for the free possession of the country, and the place of his brother El-Bey. When this debt was discharged, the Bey of Constantine sent back to the Chief of Mazoule, his women and his children, who upon this happy event, invited the Governor of La Calle* to come and share his joy. I also was one of the party, and we set out, with a number of soldiers to escort us, and several domestics to wait upon us.

Ali-Bey being informed of our arrival, met us at the wood of Freje, which is at the distance of about a league from his gardens. He was

accompanied by about an hundred of his horsemen, and a band of Moorish musicians, whose instruments consisted of a few wretched drums, and a kind of fifes. As soon as they perceived us at a distance, they regaled us with a concert, which appeared to be very monotonous, as they always repeated the same air. On the other hand, the Moorish horsemen made their horses exhibit a thousand different capers, galloping on full speed through the bushes, pursuing one another in a very confused manner, and sending forth loud and threatening cries. This spectacle, which represented one of their battles, formed in the midst of the forest a scene altogether picturesque. Their confused cries repeated on all sides, the continual discharge of their muskets, the neighing of the horses, and the figure and accoutrements of the Moors, all excited in my mind the idea of a savage and warlike nation.

In the midst of these evolutions, we arrived at Ali-Bey's garden, which was ornamented with a number of fruit trees, and amongst others, the

* Mr. Amalric, the Governor of La Calle, treated me with so much complaisance and attention during my residence at the factory, that I am indebted to him for the safety and enjoyments which attended me in the greater part of my excursions. When I returned, I found much happiness in his company, and the friendship with which he was pleased to honor me. I am under no less obligations to the greater part of the officers of the factory for their politeness and zeal to serve me. Mr. de Cindrieux, who was next in rank to the Governor, often made me forget, by his mildness, the urbanity of his manners, his knowledge, and his intelligence, that I inhabited a barbarous country; I am indebted to him for the details which I have given respecting the commerce of the African company. Mr. Gay, the principal surgeon at La Calle, often accompanied me in my botanical excursions in the neighborhood of the factory, and with the greatest freedom communicated to me his researches and observations on Natural History. This gentleman quitted La Calle, greatly regretted by the inhabitants, to fill the place of first physician to the Bey of Constantine.

lemon, bergamot, and citron, the different fruits of which, with their golden color, displayed all the luxury of the garden of the Hesperides. In this spot we erected our tents, and soon after Ali-Bey sent us abundance of *courcoucon*, while we in our turn regaled him with coffee and dried fruits from Provence. Next morning I quitted my fellow travellers, in order to traverse the country, with four horsemen, whom Ali-Bey gave me as a guard.

Having first stopped among the *Zulmis*, Ali-Bey's nation, I went round the banks of a large lake, which is not far distant from the Chief's gardens, and where I killed several beautiful aquatic birds of different kinds, such as curlews, wild ducks, &c. nor was botany forgotten. Several pretty species of *cyperus*, *ranunculus*, *anemones*, and *laylocks*, were the fruit of my researches. Advancing still among the *Zulmis*, I found magnificent arbours of the *clematis cirrhosa*, which formed in the moist valleys where they grew garlands of flowers, exceedingly delightful to the eye. The *spergula arvensis*, and the *antirrhinum reflexum* were every where to be seen, and the *orobis*, the *serapias*, and the *elleborines* were just beginning to appear. The plains here are fertile, and well cultivated, and the sandy hills were covered with rock-roses, lentises, oaks, sweet broom, and cork trees. The valleys abounded with excellent pastures, and were clothed with numberless flocks.

Having advanced as far as the *Merdafs*, a numerous nation subject to the Bey of Constantine, I observed in the first mountains, which terminate the immense plain of Mazoule, some warm springs to which the Moors come to bathe. In these springs I found only an insipid taste, without any roughness or acidity. I tried them in a decoction of nut galls, but by this experiment their

limpid color was not in the least changed. They, however, deposited a sediment of an ochry yellow color. The spot from which they issue with the greatest force is at the bottom of a mountain, in a blackish ochry sand. These waters have abandoned their ancient bed, which I found half way up the mountain, amidst abundance of pyrites, intermixed with a brown freestone, through which they formerly flowed. On my return, I was in great danger of perishing in a miry marsh, into which my horse sunk up to the belly. Very luckily for me, some of the Arabs who inhabited in the neighborhood, pointed out a route much less dangerous. When I had extricated myself from this place, I was obliged to search for a ford where I might cross an arm of the river *Ma-Fragg*,* which runs into the sea four leagues east of Bonne, where it is more commonly called the *Seibass*, because a nation of that name inhabit its banks. I employed full three hours in going along the banks of the river, trying at every step to cross it; but as the bottom of its channel was exceedingly muddy, I did not venture to make my horse advance in it, for the water reached above his saddle. I mention this embarrassment, my dear doctor, only with a view to shew you how difficult it is to travel in a country, where through indolence and neglect, the inhabitants never think of forming highways, or of rendering travelling easier; on the contrary, from a desire of procuring a few bits of iron, they have destroyed several bridges built by the Romans. I crossed the same river at its mouth, in a manner that terrified me very much. At this place it is broader than the Seine, and in winter it is much swelled. The *Seibass* then make travellers cross it on a kind of raft, formed with a few twigs, and dragged along by a very weak rope. This raft is almost always covered

* This river appears to be the *Rubricatus* of the ancients. It has its source in the mountains to the south of *Merdafs*.

with water, and on the point of sinking every instant. In the summer the river may be forded with great ease.

Having returned to Ali-Bey's residence, I again quitted him to go and visit Cape Rose, where the African Company formerly had an establishment for the coral fishery. I had heard this place much boasted of on account of the beautiful shells which are found in great abundance on the sea shore. In all the way I found nothing but sandy valleys, a few groves of the cork tree, abundance of underwood, and rocks, the caverns of which serve as places of shelter to wild beasts. In my whole journey I could procure no fresh water, and as the heat was excessive, though it was the month of February, when I arrived at Cape Rose, my bottles were empty, and I was dying with thirst. I was assured that I should find there a spring of water, for which I long searched with the Moors who accompanied me, and who were not well acquainted with the country. I had already begun to despair of finding it, and was almost worn out with fatigue, heat and thirst, when having climbed up a tree, I perceived in a hollow a few reeds surrounded by bushes. These aquatic plants revived my hopes, and after inconceivable labor in endeavouring to penetrate to the spot through a very long and thick hedge of thorns, closely interwoven, I found myself at length on the borders of the spring so much wished for. I was, however, all covered with blood, my clothes were torn to rags, and the sweat poured down from every part of my body. Though in this condition, no pleasure could be compared to that which I felt on tasting the limpid water, and on feeling it moisten my dry and parched organs. This was the only advantage I derived from my journey, Cape Rose exhibits nothing worthy of engaging attention. A rock of soft freestone, on which stand the remains of a few old walls, a very bad creek, and fragments of

shells scattered among the sand, are objects certainly not worth running the hazard of dying with thirst.

On my return, I went to thank Ali-Bey for the guard which he had granted me, and I pursued my journey towards La Calle; but scarcely had I advanced half an hour, when a heavy rain, intermixed with thunder and hail, accompanied me as far as the wood of Freje. I had already penetrated to the distance of three quarters of a league in the forest, when a most dreadful hurricane, uniting with the thunder and the hail, exposed me to the greatest danger. The violence of the wind broke or overturned trees every moment, and I found in proportion as I advanced, the road entirely barricaded with the trunks of trees torn up by the roots. I ran the greatest risk of being crushed by the fall of some of these trees; but at the end of a quarter of an hour, the wind grew calm, and the sky resumed its former serenity. I must observe on this subject, my dear doctor, that on these coasts the greater part of the trees are inclined towards the south-east, and that the north-west is the commonest and most violent wind here. May not the inclination of trees enable travellers to judge what are the most frequent winds in those cantons which they traverse?

The wood of Freje is more than two leagues in length. It is situated in a large valley, abounding with sand, and consists principally of cork trees. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather, I was fortunate enough to collect a few pretty plants of the *iris*, the *ixia*, some very beautiful *orchis*, and several others of the same kind. I have the honour to be, &c.

LETTER XXVII.

TO THE SAME.

I INTENDED, my dear doctor, to set out in the beginning of March next on a very interesting journey. The Bey of Constantine every two

or three years, goes, at the head of three or four thousand men to collect the tribute due to him by several Arab hordes, who inhabit the great desert of Zaara. It was determined that I should accompany him in this expedition, and you may readily judge what a vast field this opportunity offered for my researches. However, as I was about to depart, I learned that the plague had reached Constantine, and that it was raging in the Bey's camp. This distressing intelligence made me renounce a project to which I should have assuredly fallen a victim, as it would have been extremely difficult to avoid the infection, amidst the tumult of such a number of people. You can form no idea, my dear doctor, of the dreadful ravages which the plague has made and is still making in this country. The people of Tunis are diminished one third, and the isle of Tabarca, twice re-peopled, has twice served as a tomb to its new inhabitants. Several cities are absolutely deserted; the crops perish on the ground for want of hands to reap them, and immense flocks wander in perfect liberty through the fields, and no longer acknowledge any master. I have met with several douares, which had no other inhabitants but a few dead bodies, that were rotting, without burial, in the tents; and I saw the nation of the *Ouled-Amours* reduced to about fifteen people, who had escaped the contagion. Among them there was an old man, who served as interpreter to the African Company at Tabarca. One day, when he had conducted me to his tent, he made me ascend a little hill, where I perceived a very beautiful plain. "All this," said he, "belongs to me." And why, said I, is not so fertile a piece of ground cultivated? The only answer he returned was the following history of his misfortunes:

"I had," said he, "two wives and six children, all stout and robust, and in the flower of their age; my wives kept my flocks, and my children cultivated that land which you at present see neg-

lected; but they were all attacked by the pestilence, which at first carried off one of my wives and two of my children. I possessed a piece of blessed cloth from Mecca, which we all equally shared, and we were much comforted, to think, that we should each of us have a shroud. I had now only two children remaining; I had interred all the rest, when I myself fell sick also. We had no person in our douare to assist us; I could be of no service to my children, and they no longer knew me: At length I fell asleep, and having remained for some time in that condition, when I awoke, feeble and dejected, I perceived my two children rotting by my side; at this horrid spectacle I endeavoured to recover my strength, in order to bury the remains of my unfortunate family, but I found it impossible for me to move from my place, and I continued for a long time amidst the putrid bodies of my children, whom I afterwards interred with my own hands. During the long time that I slept, my crop, my flocks, and every thing that I possessed was taken from me; even my tent was plundered, and nothing was left to secure me from the inclemency of the weather, but a few rags. I in vain sought for my companions; they had almost all been struck by the hand of Death, but the few that had been spared soon uniting, I joined myself to them, and we comforted each other by mingling our tears together, and submitting ourselves to the will of Heaven. At my age I could not remain alone, I therefore married a widow, who had four children, and by these means I found a new family; but I lost with my first children those vigorous arms which cultivated my fields. Of all that extent of land which you now behold, I cultivate only a small corner, scarcely sufficient for my subsistence, and even this labor is above my strength." Whilst the old man was reciting this story, which made me melt into tears, we had descended into the plain, and were walking on the banks of the Zaine,—"Let us save ourselves," cried

he all of a sudden, "I perceive on the other side of the river a troop of Arabs from Cape Negro, with whom we are at war; but as they must cross the river to reach us, we shall have time to escape to the mountains." Indeed we set out thither as fast as possible, and we soon lost sight of the enemy.

By instructing myself from experience, by conversing with those attacked by the plague, and by observing the different phenomena of that cruel contagion, I have got rid of many false ideas which I entertained respecting it. If of all epidemical diseases, there is none more mortal, or which can be more readily communicated, there is none that may be more easily avoided, and stopped in its progress, when a remedy is applied in proper time. The air seems to be the vehicle of the greater part of epidemical diseases. Impregnated with morbid principles, by circulating through our veins, it carries the distemper with it, and often destruction. The pestilential atoms appear to be of a different species: dispersed throughout the air they lose their activity, and are by no means to be dreaded, but concentrated in woollen, cotton, thread, silk, or the hair of animals, they become so dangerous that the slightest contact is sufficient to convey them into other bodies, and to spread them to a great distance.

From this principle, which is confirmed by experience, it is sufficient in order to avoid the plague to have no mediate communication with those infected, and not to touch their clothes, or any thing else that belongs to them; but one may approach them, and even enter their apartments. In all the houses, therefore, of the consuls, and in the French factories, established both in the Levant and Barbary, those who reside in them are contented with barricading themselves when the plague makes its appearance. With these precautions, the Europeans, though often on the very spot where it occasions the greatest ravages, are never attacked by it; there is no danger even in receiving food from the

hands of those who are infected. Corn, barley, bread, fruit, vegetables and meat, provided it has neither hair nor feathers on it, do not communicate the contagion, and it was thus, that in my different excursions, I secured myself from this destructive scourge. When it prevailed among any nation whom I visited, I never entered the tents of the Arabs, I made my own be erected at the distance of a gun-shot from theirs, and I never suffered those to approach me who came to bring me milk, fruits, or *concoucon*. When I was apprehensive that I had touched some Arab, I immediately changed my clothes if I could, or steeped them in water, and exposed them to the air. I washed myself also carefully, and rubbed my body with vinegar.

With regard to the symptoms by which the plague declares itself, they are very difficult to be distinguished, and this dreadful distemper often makes a great progress before it is suspected that it exists. Sometimes the patient is seized with a violent sickness, a difficulty of breathing, and severe pains in the head; at other times he is attacked by an ardent fever, which in a few days conducts him to the tomb: livid spots also appear over the whole body, sometimes before, but oftener after death. In general the most constant symptoms consist of a slow or burning fever, with buboes, which appear on the thighs, in the arm-pits, and the neck. When these buboes happen to break, which is a fortunate circumstance, the patient recovers, but this species of cure is very uncommon. I have, however, known Arabs who had the plague three or four times.

It is a prejudice also very generally received, that warm countries only are acquainted with the plague, and that great heat gives strength to its principles. I confess to you, my dear doctor, that I was much surprised to see the contrary happen, and to hear a French proverb, in the Frank language, repeated from experience, *Midsummer is coming, say the Turks.*

Gandarf

Gandonf andar. When Midsummer arrives the plague disappears. Indeed the end of the month of June, which is here the hottest time of the year, is also the end of the contagion. If it does not cease entirely, it is at least much diminished, and I make no doubt, that with great precaution it may be at length exterminated altogether; but the Mahometans are so obstinate in refusing to employ those means pointed out to them, that they keep their carpets and their vestments closely locked up, and even those of the diseased, though impregnated with the principles of the distemper. In autumn, when they make use of them, the plague, suspended for two or three months during the summer, breaks out with more force, and again ceases during winter, when the cold becomes intense. Ignorance thus propagates among the Orientals a malady which prudence keeps at a distance from more enlightened nations. There is no method to make them listen to reason, respecting quarantines. If they by chance submit to them, the imprudencies which they commit, render them of no avail. I once met with an Arab Chief, who was very much afraid of the plague. As he interrogated me how he should avoid

it, I explained to him the precautions used by the Europeans, and he seemed very much disposed to adopt them.

Having paid him a visit some time after, I found him very well satisfied with these precautions, which undoubtedly, in the manner he employed them, would not have secured him much, had the contagion appeared in his neighborhood. When any Arab of consideration arrived at his house, he first embraced him, and then sent him to perform quarantine, in a tent separated from the rest. If letters were brought him, he received them, and dipped them himself in vinegar, often after he had read them. It was impossible for me to make him listen to reason, and he never conceived, that there could be any danger in touching a man who was in good health.

Animals are not attacked by the plague, at least I never knew an instance of it; but it is thought that they can communicate it. Their hair and wool are very dangerous after they are dead, and the case is the same when they are alive. I had, however, no opportunity of observing this circumstance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

IT has been said that Richard Plantaganet, natural son of Richard III. King of England, died with a trowel in his hand. The following Anecdote on this subject is related in a French work entitled, *Lettres to Count de B.*

Sir Thomas Moyle, being employed in building a castle in the parish of Eastville, in the burial registers of which are still seen these words, Richard Plantaganet was interred the 22d of December, 1550, observed that his principal mason retired at the usual hours of breakfast and dinner, and that when he got to the distance of about an hundred paces, he

took a book from his pocket, and read while he was making his repast.

Sir Thomas being desirous of knowing what the book was, which so much engaged the attention of his mason, endeavoured for some days to surprise him, but always without effect; for as soon as the mason heard him approaching, he put the book in his pocket and went away.

Sir Thomas' curiosity was still more excited by this caution, and as he was continually on the watch, he at length discovered that his master mason read Virgil's *Æneid*, and that he was a man of no mean talents. He therefore formed a close intimacy with him,

him, and admitted him to his table; where, by treating him with every mark of respect and attention, he drew from him the following confession:

"Fate, which does every thing in the world, would have it that I should be a mason; nevertheless, my ancestors caused cities to be built, and I build your castle. They had palaces, and possessed a throne, but I possess only an humble cot. I have not always known what I am; but when ignorant of my own extraction I was happier and more contented than at present.

"Until the age of sixteen I was boarded with a master, at whose house I was visited every three months by a man of great dignity, who paid for my board, saluted me very respectfully, and then retired, after having taken great pains to let me know that he was not my father.

"This man came one day (a month before the expiration of a quarter) begged me to accompany him, and making me get into an elegant coach, conducted me to the gate of a beautiful palace, before which we alighted. After crossing several large halls, we arrived at one much better ornamented than the rest, where my conductor left me, and desired me to wait for a few moments.

"I had not remained here long, when a nobleman about the age of forty-six, superbly dressed, and wearing a garter enriched with diamonds, entered the apartment, advanced towards me, and clasping me for some time in his arms, embraced me, and asked a great number of questions, which I answered in the best manner I could.

"With this person I remained a quarter of an hour; at the expiration of which, he gave me a purse filled with pieces of gold, embraced me again, and departed. My first guide then made his appearance, and, without revealing the mystery of this strange visit, conveyed me back to my place of residence, and left me a prey to a thousand reflections which afforded me very little satisfaction.

"Some months after, when it was scarcely day, the same man returned, and brought me a rich dress, which he made me put on, and desired me to follow him. Having obeyed, I found a phaeton with six horses waiting for us at the gate, into which we mounted, and instantly drove to Bosworth, to the tent of King Richard III, who as soon as he perceived us came to meet me, laid hold of my hand, and discovered himself to be the same person who had before received me with so much kindness.

"This Prince, after clasping me in his arms, shewed me to some noblemen who stood round him, saying, behold my son! then turning towards me, my child said he, I shall fight tomorrow for my crown, and yours; it shall either remain on my head, or I shall lose my life. As you are by far too young, my son, do not expose yourself in the combat. You see that eminence before you, post yourself there; your guide will follow you, and thence may you be a spectator of the event of the battle. If I am victorious, fly to my arms, and I shall acknowledge you as my son; but if I am vanquished, be persuaded that you have no father surviving; fly as far as you can, and reveal to no one the secret of your birth, for none of my friends can hope for mercy from the conqueror, whose interest it will be to destroy even the last branch of my family. Go, said he, with his eyes bathed in tears, while his words were interrupted by sighs—go, my son, fulfil your destiny, carry with you this portfolio, and give it to your guide, who will take care of it for you; then turning towards him, he added, I recommend to you my son and this deposit.

"Motionless at this discourse, I was struck almost senseless; and, divided between a desire to follow the destiny of my father, and the fear of disobeying him, I waited with my eyes fixed on him, till he should renew his orders for me to retire, or permit me to remain near him; but my

my guide took me by the hand, and dragged me towards the eminence, for my legs were almost incapable of supporting the weight of my body.

"I shall only tell you that I saw my unhappy father, on a white horse, make wonderful efforts by his valour, and bring back to the charge his shattered troops, always ready to fly. I saw, and I still shudder at the thoughts of it, a Scotsman fall furiously upon him, and after losing one of his arms by a sabre, make use of the other to cut off the Prince's head; and this head at length carried in triumph on the end of a pole, decided my fate and that of the battle.

"When I had lost all hopes, I turned towards my guide, to pour forth in his bosom the burden of my grief, but alas! the unhappy man was no longer near me; he had fled with the portfolio which my father delivered to him, and thus deprived me of every resource.

"Not knowing what course to pursue in this critical conjuncture, I mounted a horse which I found tied to a tree, and which he had left me, and repaired to London, where I sold him, and all the other effects that I possessed,

"I took lodgings in Piccadilly, where the money I had procured from the sale of my effects supported me for nearly eighteen months, but my purse being at length empty, I saw no other resource to preserve my life but to conceal my name, and no means of escaping misery but to labour.

"As some masons lodged in the same tavern with me, I one day accosted them as they were sitting down to dinner. Contentment seemed to beam in all their countenances, joy animated their conversation, and the food which was set before them, though exceedingly simple, awakened my appetite. Having entered into conversation with them, I asked them several questions respecting their condition, and their emoluments, and being very well satisfied with their answers, I hired myself to them as a day laborer.

"My first attempts were successful, and my progress so rapid, that at the end of twenty years, being highly distinguished by my master, I became his foreman. He then proposed to admit me to his table, and the son of Richard, who had not disdained to handle the trowel, thought himself very happy to eat at the table of a man who had taught him the use of it, I therefore accepted his proposal with pleasure.

"Sir William, for this was the name of my master, had a daughter, who rendered my residence in his house very agreeable. Like Hebe, she was full of graces; her virtue was equal to that of Lucretia, and her countenance was never contracted by a frown.

"I lived with the father and daughter till the death of the former, in the most perfect harmony, and without ever thinking of the future; but this unexpected loss, by filling our hearts with sorrow, told us that we could no longer live in a manner that would wound the delicacy of my virtuous companion, and scandalize our neighbours, and that we must either separate, or unite together for life.

"The idea of the grandeur I was going to renounce for ever, could not even for a moment prevail over the friendship which I entertained for the daughter of my deceased master; I disclosed my passion to her; she gave me a favorable reception, and when the time of mourning was expired, I married her. By this virtuous spouse I had three children, who are still my greatest comfort. Having succeeded to the employment of my master, I am now become your principal mason. This is my history, which you was so desirous to learn."

Sir Thomas, much surprised by this recital, and filled with respect for the mason, Prince, said he, it does not belong to me to examine whether your highness could do better than assume the situation of your master; but this I know, that as you are the son of my sovereign, I consider myself obliged to offer you a lodging in my

my castle, with full assurance that you shall remain there unknown, and live in whatever manner you think proper.

"Sir Thomas," cried the mason, "spare your titles, and look upon me as a man much less unfortunate than you imagine. I have triumphed over the caprice of fortune, and I have rendered myself independent of others. My wife has preserved her honor, which in the world she must have lost; my children do not regret the want of honors with which they were never acquainted; and the labour of their hands procures enough for the subsistence of my family. I shall consent to partake of your bounty, since you require it, but only upon condition that you keep within those bounds which I shall prescribe."

Speak, said Sir Thomas, and be assured that I will grant whatever you may require. "Well," said the mason, "give me a small corner in your park on which I may build a cot, to defend me and my family from the inclemency of the weather. Nothing more, I beg of you, else I must retract my request."

Sir Thomas, admiring the disinterestedness of his mason, was obliged, with the utmost regret, to give him nothing else but a small portion of land, upon which he erected a cottage, where he lived happy, with his wife and his children, till he reached the great age of ninety, and he had the misfortune to survive his wife as well as his three children.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENCE IN THE STATURE OF MAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN.*

MAN may attain to different degrees of stature, according as the growth of his limbs is more or less favored by the climate which he inhabits. Many other particular causes have an influence upon this growth, but they are so numerous and various, that they are almost different in each individual. The difference, however, produced by all these causes, independent of the first, is so small, that the height of man may be reduced to three varieties only. That which is constantly observed in temperate climates forms the first.

Men generally are from five to five feet six inches in height, Paris measure, according to the observations of the most skilful naturalists and physiologists, and principally of Buffon and Haller. The mean height which results from these dimensions, is five feet three inches. This is the most common stature.

The most extensive variety next to the above, is found in the frozen climates near the north pole. Cold contracts and reduces to a less bulk every production of nature, and the people who are there exposed to it, are the smallest of all those dispersed over the surface of the globe. Their height extends from four to four feet and a half. In this class are comprehended the Laplanders, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Samojedes, the Northern Tartars, and the Ostiacks. In the new continent, the Greenlanders and the Savages, who live to the north of Hudson's Bay, and to the north-east of Baffin's Bay.

The greatest height of man, which forms the third variety, is confined to one nation, not very numerous, who inhabit southern America, and particularly the land of Magellan. These are the Patagonians, whose stature varies from six to seven feet.

* From *Mercurio Tuscano o Rassegna di una Società amica degli uomini.*

The existence of this race of men was doubted for more than a century by the most enlightened philosophers, and those best able to discover the causes of our illusions, by separating truth from falsehood, with sound and severe criticism. The diversity of opinions, and of the relations of eye witnesses respecting this point, so easy to be determined, must indeed appear very extraordinary.

Almost all the navigators who have touched at the southern extremity of America for more than a century, agree in attesting the truth of this fact; and yet for the like space of time, others have denied it, and considered their accounts as fables, attributing them either to fear, or to that inclination which men, and above all travellers, have for relating wonderful things. Some of them, we allow, may have exaggerated, but to prove the falsity of their relations, it would be necessary to examine, whether all those who affirm the fact, saw these people in the moment of terror, and whether it is possible, that so many different nations could agree in a point absolutely void of foundation.

No regard is to be paid to the opinion prevalent among the people of both continents, respecting the ancient race of Giants, celebrated for their violence and crimes. Those who are curious to enquire into such details, related and believed by the Americans, may consult Torquemada,* and waste their time in perusing fables similar to those of the mythologists.

The eye witnesses who assert the existence of these extraordinary men, are, among the Spaniards, Magelhaens, Sarmiento and Nodal; among the English, Cavendish, Hawkins and Knivet; among the Dutch, Sebald, Olivier de Noort, le Maire, and Spilbergen; and amongst the French, the crews of two vessels from Marfeilles and St. Malo,

Those who deny their existence, are Winter, L'Hermite, Frezier and Narborough; and to these we may add such travellers as by their silence seem to indicate that they were not at all surprised at the stature of the Patagonians.

We must observe in this opposition of opinions, that the greater part of those who speak in the affirmative, allude to those Patagonians who inhabit the coast situated to the east and west, and that those who contradict them, speak of the inhabitants of the straits, at the extremity of America, on the northern and southern coasts. The nations of these two cantons are not the same, and it is not extraordinary that the first have been seen sometimes in the straits, from which Port St. Julian, where they generally reside, is not far distant.

Magelhaen's crew saw them several times, and traded with them sometimes on board their own vessel, and sometimes in the huts of these Indians. Knivet says, that during his abode at Port Desire, he measured some skeletons of an extraordinary size, which he found in the sand, and he assures us, that he saw near Port St. Julian a Patagonian, who, though young, measured thirteen palms. Sebald saw some Patagonians employed in tearing up trees by the roots, to build themselves huts.—Olivier de Noort found at Port Desire savages of an extraordinary stature, with some of whom he fought in the straits, and took six of them prisoners. One of these told him afterwards, that the country was inhabited by several nations, four of which were composed of men who were only of the usual stature; but that in the interior parts of the country, there was a race of giants called *Tremenen*, who inhabited a particular canton, and always carried on war against the rest. Spilbergen saw a very tall man in Terra del Fuego, and Aris-Claz, whose testimony de-

* Lib. I. c. 13.

serves credit, and who was in le Maire's fleet, assures us, that he visited the burying places of the Patagonians, and verified the accounts of those travellers who had preceded him. He adds, that he found bones there, which, according to his calculation, had belonged to a man ten feet in height. This examination was made with the greatest composure, and fear could by no means have enlarged the objects which he saw.

Others, such as Hawkins, only say, that these savages in height surpass the Europeans by the head, and that the crews of their vessels called them giants. Some testimonies more recent are as follows:

In 1704, Captains Harrington and Carman, commanders of two French ships, one from St. Malo, and the other from Marseilles, saw once seven of these very tall men in Possession Bay; another time six, and lastly a whole troop, consisting of more than one hundred, some of whom were giants, and others of the usual stature. The French approached them, and they behaved in a very peaceable manner.

D. Pietro Molina, Governor of the isle of Chiloe, for the crown of Spain, says, that the Cauechues, who often paid a visit to the Spanish possessions, were above seven feet in height.

Commodore Byron, sent out by the British government in 1774, to make discoveries in the South Seas, having cast anchor at Port Desire, went on shore, and conversed a long time with the Patagonians, among whom he distributed some toys, and at his leisure examined their height, which he makes to be seven feet.

Captains Wallis and Carteret, in their voyage to the Pacific Ocean, posterior to that of Byron, stopped on the coasts of Patagonia, and had an opportunity of verifying the relation of the Commodore. They found that almost all the Patagonians were not less than six feet in

height, and that there were several of them who surpassed that measure.

These testimonies have too much weight to be rejected, for the object of these navigators was to make useful discoveries, in order to answer the ends for which they were sent out by the Admiralty, and not to propagate in Europe absurd fables and wonderful relations. Besides, as the immortal Captain Cook found their relations exact in every other respect, why should they have advanced falsehood in this single point, which of all others was the easiest to be verified?

The existence of this race of men is not then a chimera, but a fact which cannot be doubted. Indeed it is not extraordinary, that in a country where all the productions of nature are gigantic, there should exist men seven feet high, since we find some of the same stature scattered here and there in other climates.

Amongst men of extraordinary size observed in our climates, the most remarkable are the following: In the year 1735, there was shewn at Paris, a Finlander, born in a village near Tornea, who was six feet eight inches and eight lines in height. In 1760, a guard of the Duke of Brunswick, and the giant Macgrath, were seen in London, each of whom was seven feet and some inches. A Swedish peasant, and the giant Cajan, a Finlander, were eight feet eight lines. The giant Gilli, of Trent, was eight feet two inches and eight lines, and a guard of the King of Prussia, eight feet six inches and eight lines.

These individuals do not form a constant variety in the species, since they were born of parents who had the usual stature. The excessive growth of such people proceeds from an imperfect organisation, as Haller and some others have observed, especially in the giant Macgrath, who had crooked legs, because the bones had yielded to the force of the muscles, and had not thickness proportioned to their length. From the calcu-

calculation of Muschenbrock, the bones of giants ought to be of a size doubly proportioned to the excess which they have over the ordinary length, in order that their strength also may be proportionable. None of these, however, whom I have mentioned, were formed in this manner. The Patagonians alone have a proportion in their limbs agreeable to their extraordinary stature. We cannot then say that they are anomalous individuals, like those above mentioned; they compose a constant species, since they form a race that are perpetuated with an uniform stature.

The existence of the ancient giants, who surpassed the measure of which I have spoken, founded upon the pretended dimensions of certain bones dug from the earth, is totally destitute of foundation. The ancient testimonies alledged in favor of these fables lose all their authority, when the character of those who relate them is examined.

Herodotus, accused by Strabo of propagating falsehood and fables in many things well known to the latter, is more particularly accused, and with justice, by that philosopher and Aulus Gellius, respecting the height of twelve feet and a quarter, which he gives to the skeleton of Orestes.

Plutarch deserves to be condemned for having copied from Gabinus, a writer suspected even by his contemporaries, the fable of sixty cubits height which Sestorius measured on the body of the giant Antæus, that he caused to be dug up at Tangiers.

Phlegon is ridiculed because in his description of the giant Macrofiris, he says, in his epitaph, that he lived five thousand years.

Apollonius, Antigenes, Caristius, and Philostratus the younger, have lost all credit by the absurd tales which they have ventured to relate,

when they speak of giants that were an hundred cubits in height;* other relations of the like nature, appear to be equally false, on account of the circumstances which accompany them. Nothing more displays the falsity of historians, than their pretending that these skeletons crumble into dust as soon as they are approached. It may be easily seen, that they have invented this fable to prevent a curiosity which might have detected them.

The pretended discovery of the body of Pallas, son of Evander, is accompanied, with an infinitude of contradictions and anachronisms. The idiom of his epitaph, its style, the lamp which had burnt for 2300 years, and which was extinguished as soon as the external air penetrated into the tomb, with other childish assertions of the like kind, undoubtedly owe their origin to Faustus, bishop of Avila, by copying the account given in the Chronicle of the Monk Helinant, who lived in an age of ignorance and barbarity.

The bodies of the Cyclops, found in different caverns of Sicily, according to Fazellius, were twenty or thirty cubits in length; but the largest of these caverns, as measured by Father Kircher, was no more than fifteen or twenty feet in extent.

With regard to the bones, teeth, and vertebrae, the size of which has made them be considered as those of giants, and which are preserved in several cabinets, modern philosophers have discovered, and proved that they belonged to elephants, or other animals interred in different places. Such are the bones found by Dr. Pallas, in Siberia, a country abounding with elephant's teeth, and fossils of various kinds, petrified and calcined, or converted into an earthy and calcareous substance. Mr. Croghan found also in America, on the

* The Jewish Rabbis, accustomed to exaggerate for the honor of their nation, say, that Og, king of Bashan, was an hundred and twenty cubits in height; that he lived before the deluge, the waters of which scarcely reached to his knees, and that in the combat in which he was killed, he made use of an immense club, with which he would have beat down all the Israelites, had not Moses luckily ward off his blows. Calm. Hist. Vol. V. and Munster on Deut. III, Note d.

banks of the Ohio, several skeletons and bones of terrestrial animals, which he gives an account of in the journal of his travels, transmitted to Dr. Franklin.

In the year 1612, some bones were found at the castle of Langon in Dauphiny, which were shewn in France and England, as part of the skeleton of the giant Teuthobocus, mentioned in the Roman history. Habicot, a celebrated anatomist of that century, makes this skeleton to have been twenty-five feet and a half in height, and ten feet in breadth between the shoulders. A human skeleton, five feet in length, ought to be about thirteen inches between the shoulders, and from this proportion, a breadth of ten feet supposes a giant of fifty in stature. This observation clearly shews what confidence this author deserves. These reflections undoubtedly tend to destroy all probability of the existence of a race of men so disproportioned to the rest produced by nature.

The common height being fixed at five feet three inches, it appears, that the bounds of the greatest and least height may be a foot above or below this measure. A man of six feet, is indeed very tall, and one of four is very small. Men, therefore, who exceed these boundaries, ought to be considered as very uncommon and accidental varieties in the human species. Such as the dwarfs of whom I shall now speak.

Bebe, who died at Luneville, in 1764, in the palace of Stanislaus L. King of Poland, was only two feet nine inches in height. When he was born he weighed scarcely two pounds, and he was presented for baptism in a trencher. His mouth, which was exceedingly well proportioned to his size, could not receive his mother's nipple, and on this account it was found necessary to cause him to be suckled by a she goat. At the age of two years he began to walk, and at this period his shoes were an inch and a half in length. At the age of six, he was fifteen inches in height, and

weighed thirteen pounds. He had a pretty figure, was well proportioned, and enjoyed good health, but his capacity did not exceed the bounds of instinct. At the age of fifteen, he was two feet five inches in height, and at that period puberty produced too violent an effect on the organs of generation, and occasioned a wasting in all the rest of his body. His strength began to decrease, the spine was bent, his head inclined to one side, his legs were weakened, and his nose swelled to a considerable size. In short, Bebe lost his vivacity, and became infirm; but he nevertheless grew a little during the four following years, and at length died of old age, at twenty-three. Count Tressan, author of these observations, predicted that he would die decrepid before he attained to the age of thirty.

In the year 1751, there were seen three celebrated dwarfs, the first of whom was shewn at Bristol. This dwarf, only fifteen years of age, was two feet and a half in height. He exhibited every mark of old age, and weighed only thirteen pounds, though at the age of seven he weighed nineteen. The second, who was seen at London, came from the county of Norfolk. He was twenty-two years of age, weighed twenty-seven pounds and a half, and was two feet five inches in height. The third, exhibited at Amsterdam, had the same stature, was twenty-six years of age, and had been born in Friesland.

In 1760, there appeared at Paris, a Polish gentleman, who was twenty-two years of age, and only two feet four inches in height. He was lively and well proportioned, and understood several languages. His eldest brother was two feet ten inches in height.

Cardan and Muralt make mention of a dwarf, two feet in height, and there have been some, only twenty-one, eighteen, and even sixteen inches in height.

All these dwarfs, however, do not form a race of men. They may be considered

considered as beings degenerated from the human species, by a deficiency in those causes which tend to make their bodies expand, in the like manner as men who exceed the greatest stature by an extraordinary increase, are anomalous individuals dispersed over the globe.

LETTER FROM THE ABBE SPADONI, TO DR. ZUCCAGNI, RESPECTING SOME GROTTOS LATELY DISCOVERED AT LONGONE IN THE ISLE OF ELBA.

I HAVE often wished, my dear friend, to write to you, and to give you an account of the excursions I made sometime ago in the isle of Elba* which is so famous and celebrated; but being always alone, and climbing *per balze e per pendici terribili e strane*, consequently under the hard necessity of living among stones, which I might perhaps call *infames scopulos*, with more justice than Horace, when speaking of the mountain Chimera, and having nothing else in my hands, as you may imagine but mallets and chisels, all these circumstances have hitherto prevented me. At present, however, finding myself in a situation more analogous to your genius, and in the midst of people capable and ready to furnish the traveller with such necessities as he may require, I quit for the moment the instruments of the naturalist, and take up my pen, to gratify my own desire, and at the same time to discharge those promises which I made to you at our separation. The details which I transmit to you from this place, are only a small part of the observations I have endeavoured to make, notwithstanding the inconsistency of the weather, and the high tides that prevail in great part of the island which I have traversed and visited. They contain an exact account of the grottoes of Longone, discovered not long ago, and of which you wished to have some idea. I shall begin then by describing their situation, and the manner in which they were discovered.

In going from Rio to Capoliveri, by the usual route, there is a small

eminence, at the distance of a mile from Longone, on an estate belonging to Dr. Pons. This mount consists of calcareous stone, combined with martial ochre, which is of a reddish colour, a little inclining to yellow. It is pretended, that this stone was employed formerly, in remote ages, for different purposes, and principally for making lime; which is probable, not only on account of its being in the neighborhood of a mine, but also of the vestiges of excavations which are still to be seen. However this may be, it is certain that the mine was re-opened in 1787, for carrying on some new fortifications then begun, and which are still continued at Longone. Last summer, the people who were employed in cutting out the stone, accidentally discovered the mouth of a cavern, formed God knows when, by the hand of Nature. At some distance they found a second, having almost the same height, and the same position. This, my friend, in a few words, was the manner in which these two grottoes of Longone were discovered, and I hope, at present, that the description I am going to give of them, as well as of every thing curious that I observed in them, will not be unacceptable to you.

The first is altogether on the second story of the mine, at the height of about eighteen feet from the level of the cultivated ground. Its mouth, which is large, of an oval figure, and exposed to the north, is three feet in breadth, and two and a half in height. Immediately on entering it you find

* Elba, an island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for its mines of iron and leadstone, as also for its quarries of marble.

yourself in a kind of small chamber, pretty much resembling an oven, which is ten feet wide and four and a half high, so that one cannot stand in it without bending in a very painful attitude. In the bottom of this grotto there is a narrow mouth, by which you pass into the remaining part of this obscure retreat. To enter it I was obliged to stretch myself out on the ground, and to drag myself along on my belly, by the help of my hands and my feet, and I several times found, after I had entered it, my respiration almost stopped, and the light which I held in my hand was often on the point of being extinguished. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, being more resolute than Diogenes when he attempted to break through the crowd of people who were coming forth from the theatre, I continued to advance in this narrow passage until I had got to the middle of it, which is thirty-five French feet from the entrance. To tell you the truth, I had not suffered much hitherto, though my sides, elbows, knees, and *os sacrum* had sustained a little hurt, but I found the greatest difficulty in returning backwards, and I shall leave you to judge what I must have suffered in that posture.

When I had at length got clear of this embarrassment, and was indemnified by the discoveries I made for what I had suffered, I attempted to enter another opening, which I saw on the right of the small chamber, already mentioned; but I could only introduce my arm, with the light, and hold my head into it, in a stooping posture. This opening was so crooked and narrow, and so unfavorably situated, that I could not make my observations in the manner I wished.

When I had got out of this first grotto, which might be called perhaps, with more propriety, the den of a bear or a wolf, I entered the second, which is only nine feet distant from the former, and is lower by about four. The entrance of it is two feet three inches in breadth, and

its height is only about a foot and a half. It is always of the same size throughout its whole extent, and only varies a little from time to time in breadth or height: It is shorter than the first, for from the entrance to the extremity, it is no more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet. When I was there, I found it very damp and disgusting in some places, though for several weeks there had been no heavy rains, or of long duration.

From this phenomenon, you may easily judge in what manner these subterranean caverns are encrusted. This water, of which I have spoken, and which I saw falling, drop by drop, from the roof of the second grotto, must undoubtedly enable you to form some idea of it. I must, however, tell you, that they are every where covered with large masses of calcareous stalactites; but I have neither art nor eloquence enough to give you an accurate description of them, nor even to convey an imperfect idea of them, as the figures of the stalactites are so whimsical and irregular in their forms. Some of them indeed are tuberos, and have a conical figure, others are ramified in a very rude manner, and some hang down like clusters of grapes, or those icicles which we see at the eaves of houses in winter. Here they form tuberos clusters, and there they represent shapeless and strange animals, while others have an appearance still more extravagant and uncommon. There are some fragments which are only covered with an undulated crust of stalactites, composed of different coats, one above another. On the floor there arise in some places small pyramids of a very hard substance, terminating in a point, which are produced by the drops of water that fall from the roof. Besides these sports and caprices of Nature, there are in the first grotto, near the exterior part of its mouth, a kind of smooth column, almost of a conical figure, the base of which adheres to the roof, and the apex to the floor. This column, at the

the lower extremity is as large as my thigh, and though outwardly it is not so white as the masses above mentioned, it is, however, formed of the same substance. I took the trouble of breaking it in the tenderest part with a large hammer, in order to examine its internal structure, and I found that it had in its centre that longitudinal orifice, which is generally observed in the columns and stalactites of these caverns. You will, perhaps, treat me as a barbarian, and as those, who without mercy, tear ancient writings, destroy the inscriptions of the most remote ages, and daub over the paintings of Cimabue, Giotto, Margaritone, and other restorers of that divine art, for having thus mutilated a work on which Nature has been employed with so much care, and for so many ages. Upon a little reflection, however, you will share in my curiosity, if you even do not approve that at my age, and with so ardent a passion as I have for seeing and examining every thing, I should not spare the works of nature to admire her industry more, and to discover better the secret artifices which she employs to strike us with astonishment even in her sports.

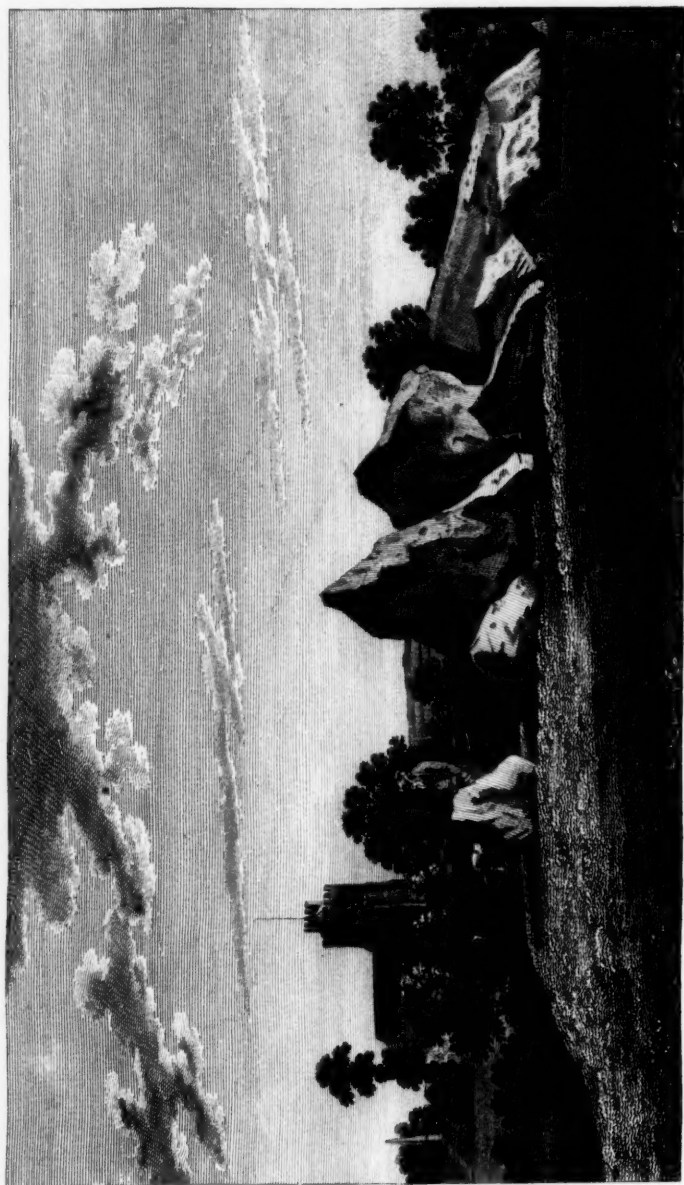
But what above all appears to me wonderful, and worthy of being considered with attention in the grottoes I have described, is the bones of animals, which I found broken, and scattered here and there, as I had been before informed. Though those I collected were only fragments, I can, however, assure you, that I saw some in the hands of the inhabitants of Longone pretty large, and almost entire. I can even say, that when I afterwards arrived at Capoliveri, I had the pleasure of observing, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Sardi, a piece of bones joined together like pipes, of a foot in length, and about an inch in diameter. It was almost calcined, and incrusted both internally and externally with calcareous crystallised stalactites. I saw also at the house of the same officer, an inferior jaw bone, which contain-

ed only one tooth, of such a size and figure, as gave me every reason to suppose that it once belonged to some ferocious animal, since in my opinion, it did not belong to any class of domestic animals with which we are acquainted. Even the stalactites, which is found in every part of these dark and gloomy caverns, seems only to have spared that jaw bone, and if I may say so, to have not dared to touch it.

But I should omit a very great singularity, did I not mention the most beautiful remains of a quadrupede ever procured from these grottoes, and which is at present preserved in the collection of a lady, who is remarkably fond of curiosities of this kind. This singularity is a beautiful goat's head, which, besides its being covered with a tartareous substance of a reddish color, is here and there variegated with elegant ornaments of white stalactites; but unluckily there are no teeth either in the upper or lower jaw. This want, however, does not much deface its beauty, as the horns are not altogether destroyed, for two small unequal prominences are still seen, covered with the tartareous substance already mentioned.

It remains that I should say something of the origin and formation of these grottoes, and examine how the bones I have mentioned could have been conveyed thither; whether they were introduced by men or animals, at what time, and for what purpose. I shall, therefore, hazard a few conjectures on this subject, provided you also in your turn will candidly give me your opinion.

It appears then to me in the first place, that respecting the formation of these grottoes, we cannot ascertain how they were constructed, unless we suppose that they owe their origin to some of those strange accidents, which must often happen from the violence of the sea or the effects of an earthquake. A conjecture which undoubtedly is not void of foundation, if it be true that such phenomena



Ancient STONES in the grounds of Leonard Bartholomew Crag with the North View of Uddington Church in Kent.

Pub^d as the Act directed, May 1796 by C. Forster N^o 1. Poulsey.

ments have produced like effects, and even much greater. With regard to their antiquity, I believe that it is of several centuries. One circumstance, among others, which induces me to be of this opinion, is the large number of skeletons, which I found, as I have already said, in the hill town. My enquiries on this subject is an account of Mr. John Spilgus, who he visited the country in 1700, in the pursuit of Medicine, found that one third part of the hill, composed by the celebrated Wallcroft, discovered on the ground near his estate, from the year 1700, the year when this learned naturalist visited it, till 1703, when he himself was there, that it is to say, in an interval of twenty-eight years did not increase more, how many skeletons will have been required for the formation of the skeleton mentioned I found, and this discovery, as the skeletons of other bones in other hills, as far as civil antiquity, almost continued, and it is incomparably much less than that of the marine gulls.

With regard to the bones which I found, one is tempted to believe, that the grottoes of Langport were formerly used in some part, and that they were afterwards closed up, by length of time, water, or other more sudden and impetuous causes. The entire discovery of a grotto, which I found in the grottoes called *Franchise*, where in visiting them, I was in danger of making a bad step, as they are situated on the steep side of the hill towards the west. On the hill, I say, entirely filled with bones, which in powder, and of a white yellow color, very like that of chalk, occurs out in this belief, for supposing that this grotto as present should happen, be some accident or order, to be made for, who will deny this, when I recall

to memory hence, one might not find as in the entire skeleton of a grotto, or some other remains of the life amount to it, one thousand improbable, that grotto, or other remains, having remained, however, whether human, whether, but whether, as they are supposed, they are present, in other words, grottoes, situated over the hill, and which are discovered, that in these grottoes, the way is to say, that they might have been taken into them by lightning, or that they had died there when attacked suddenly by some disaster, we are probably the case with the grotto found in the *Franchise*. In this I suppose to rest, that we need not go into it, because, that they were not, that they were killed by lightning, or some other, as it is pretty evident, that the grotto which I found, was not, and which was not, that it was not.

With all that I have thought, I write to you concerning the grottoes, being desirous rather to write, than to decide on the grotto, as well as on the bones found in them. Of all these conjectures which I have mentioned, you may choose such which seem most agreeable to nature and reason. What gives me great satisfaction is, that it is agreeable for you, or any other person, who may visit the grotto, as it is, in the same condition as that which I have described; for the grotto, and the caprice of the inhabitants, find them every day. It may well happen, that they will discover in these places other grottoes, other remains, and other articles. I fortify with the bones of my eyes, and with the bones, I may meet with other signs of human consideration, and with the bones of the grotto, and at all times in this manner. You shall find your friendship.

ACCOUNT OF SOME CURIOUS BONES, IN THE PARISH OF
ADDINGTON, NEAR TOWN-HILL, IN KENT.

In the ancient plate represent a view of some curious bones,
VOL. IV.

as related by the following account by Mr. Colebrooke, in the Archaeologia,
M m

chaeologia,



9. The children of the Sunday School, standing in front of the building, 1870.

Phot. by the Rev. Mr. J. W. Smith, 1870.

mena have produced like effects, and even much greater. With regard to their antiquity, I believe that it is of several centuries. One circumstance, among others, which inclines me to be of this opinion, is the large column of stalactites, which I found, as I have already said, in the first cavern. My reasoning on this subject is as follows: If the Abbè Spallanzani, when he visited the *roaring cavern*, on the Appenine of Modena, found that the small mount of stalactites, mentioned by the celebrated Vallisnieri, and situated on the ground near its mouth, from the year 1705, the year when that learned naturalist viewed it, till 1783, when he himself was there, that is to say, in an interval of seventy-eight years, did not encrease much, how many centuries must have been requisite for the formation of the column to which I allude? and this the more, as the stalactites to which it owes its origin, has not, as far as can be conjectured, always continued, and is incomparably much less than that of the *roaring grotto*.

With regard to the bones which I found, one is tempted to believe, that the grottoes of Longone were formerly open in some part, and that they were afterwards closed up, by length of time, water, or other more sudden and impetuous agents. The entire skeleton of a goat, which I found in the grottoes called *Franchese*, where in visiting them, I was in danger of taking a bad leap, as they are situated on the steep coasts of the sea towards the west; that skeleton, I say, entirely filled with martial vitriol in powder, and of a bright yellow color, very like that of sulphur, confirms me in this belief; for supposing that this grotto at present should happen, by some accident or other, to become shut, who will deny that when opened

a century hence, one might not find in it the entire skeleton of a goat, or some other remains of the like nature? It is not therefore improbable, that goats or other animals, having retired to these caverns to shelter themselves from bad weather, as they are accustomed to do at present, in other small grottoes dispersed over the island, might have been unfortunately shut up there and buried. We may also say, that they might have been thrown into them by shepherds, or that they had died there when attacked suddenly by some distemper, as was probably the case with the goat found in the *Franchese*. In short, it appears to me, that we need not hesitate to believe, that they might have been carried thither by some carnivorous animal, as is pretty apparent from the jaw bone which I have already spoken of, and which remained there shut up.

This is all that I have thought proper to write to you concerning these grottoes, being desirous rather to form conjectures than to decide on their origin, as well as on the bones found in them. Of all these conjectures which I have mentioned, you may choose those which seem most agreeable to nature and reason. What gives me great uneasiness is, that it is not possible for you, or any other person who may visit the island, to see them in the same condition as that which I have described; for the quarries and the caprice of the inhabitants spoil them every day. It may even happen, that they will discover in these places other grottoes, other caverns, and other novelties. I sincerely wish that in the rest of my excursions in this isle, I may meet with other objects of more consideration, respecting which I shall write to you, and at least shew you in this manner how much I esteem your friendship.

ACCOUNT OF SOME CURIOUS STONES IN THE PARISH OF
ADDINGTON, NEAR TOWN-MALLING, IN KENT.

THE annexed plate represents a of which we have the following account by Mr. Colebrooke, in the Archaeologia,
Vol. IV. M m

chaeologia; Vol. II. page 107. "In the parish of Addington, near Town Malling, in Kent, about five hundred paces to the north-east of the church, in a rabbit warren, upon a little eminence, are the remains of several large stones, placed in an oval form. The inside of the area from east to west is fifty paces; the breadth in the middle from north to south forty-two paces; at the east end is a flat stone, placed somewhat like that which they call the altar at Stone Henge. This stone in the longest part is nine feet, in the broadest seven feet, and near two feet thick. Behind this, a little to the north, is another flat stone, which seems to have stood upright, but is now by some accident thrown down. This is fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet thick. The stone next the altar on the north side, is seven feet high, seven feet wide, and two feet thick: the top of this hath been broken off. There are but two others which appear above the surface of the ground, and these are not more than two feet high. One may easily trace the remains of seventeen of them; though from the distances between the stones, which are pretty nearly equal, there must have been rather more than twenty to complete the oval, which consisted of only one row of stones. The soil hereabout is sandy, and the rain hath washed the sand so much over many of them, that by their distances from each other, I could only find them when I thrust my cane into the ground. Those of the stones which were fallen down have been carried away by the inhabitants, and applied to mend causeways, or make steps for stiles. The stones are of the same species as those at Stone Henge, and being placed in the same form, seem as if they were designed for the same use. I first viewed this monument of antiquity or temple in 1754, since that time the place is so overgrown with broom, fern, &c. that I could trace out very few of the stones when I was again upon the spot in 1761."

About an hundred and thirty paces to the north-west of this, is another heap of stones tumbled inwards one upon another. This originally consisted of six stones, each seven feet wide, two feet thick, and by measuring the longest piece with the bafe, from which it seems to have been broken off, it must have been nineteen feet in height. The bases of these are at equal distances, about three paces asunder, and in the circuit measure thirty-three paces; so that the area must have been near eleven paces in diameter. The form is circular, not oval, and the openings are due east and west: this is the same kind of stone as the former.

I do not find any author who hath taken notice of either of these monuments, except Dr. Harris, who, in his History of Kent, under the article of Addington, says, "in a place in this parish, called the Warren, I saw six or seven stones above the ground, and the old clerk told me that there formerly stood an oak in the middle of them; if so, they might only be designed for seats."

"It is hardly to be supposed, that a stone seven feet high, could be designed for a seat to sit on, and what remained of the others were too low to give people a view of any diversions that were carrying on under the supposed oak in the centre; nor could I, when I was upon the spot, get a confirmation of the traditional account mentioned by Dr. Harris, as coming from the old clerk, though I made all the enquiry I could, and was assisted by the minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Buttonshaw, who first informed me of them, and went with me to some of the oldest people living in the parish. Dr. Harris doth not seem to have any idea of the true design of these stones, neither doth he mention that which I call the altar, nor the other which is fallen down, and which, if restored, would make part of the oval."

As there are several monuments of this kind in England, particularly that

that called Stone Henge, on Salisbury Plain, and the Rollrich stones in Oxfordshire, which are supposed to have been temples of the ancient Britons, Mr. Colebrooke thinks it is probable, that this at Addington was a temple also, and that the heap of stones fallen down at a little distance from it, was the monument of Catigern, brother of Vortimer, who fell in a battle which the latter fought with Hengist and Horsa, two brothers, descended from Woden, near Aelford in Kent.

Mr. Colebrook adds, "If it is allowed that the Saxons remained masters of the field in the battle of Aelford, it is very natural to suppose,

that the Britons retreated to Addington, where was the temple above described; and though not used by them for religious worship, as they were Christians, yet, as a place of strength, and not eight miles from the place where the battle was fought, and that here they buried Catigern, and set up there six huge stones, which are now broken and fallen together; and this conjecture is strengthened by the next battle, which is said to have been at *Creconford*, now Crayford, in which the Britons were beaten, and forced to retire to London, where Vortimer dying of the poison given him by Rowena, was buried, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth.*"

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF ASTRONOMY.

THE utility of astronomy is so fully acknowledged, that few proofs are necessary to shew it. Independent of the interesting spectacle which it exhibits to our admiration, it is of the utmost advantage to geography and navigation, which by its assistance seem to unite both the extremities of the globe. It is by astronomy also that we regulate the calendar and chronology, &c.

Nothing, however, in our opinion, proves better the utility of astronomy than the fatal inconveniences which an ignorance of that science has caused to whole nations. Nicias, the general of the Athenians, having resolved to quit Sicily with his army, an eclipse of the sun, which struck him with terror, made him lose the favorable opportunity, and occasioned the death of the General, as well as the ruin of his army;—a loss so fatal to the Athenians, that the decline of their country may be dated from that epoch. Alexander, even before the battle of Arbela, being frightened by an eclipse of the moon, ordered sa-

crifices to be offered up to the sun, moon, and earth, as the divinities who caused these phenomena.

On the other hand, we find more enlightened Generals, whose knowledge of astronomy was of the greatest utility to them. When Pericles commanded the Athenian fleet, there happened an eclipse of the sun, which caused such a general consternation, that even the pilot fell a trembling; but Pericles revived his courage by a very familiar comparison: Taking the corner of his cloak, and covering his eyes with it, he said to him, "dost thou think that what I now do is a sign of misfortune?" No, replied the pilot; but returned Pericles, "it is an eclipse for thee, and differs in nothing from what thou hast seen, except that the moon being larger than my cloak, hides the sun from a greater number of people.

Agathocles King of Syracuse, in the African war observing also when his troops were about to engage with the enemy, that they were all thrown into confusion by an eclipse, he pre-

* The annexed view of these stones, which are in the grounds of Leonard Bartholomew, Esq. of Addington, was copied, by permission, from an original drawing in the possession of Captain Locker, of his Majesty's Navy.

sented himself before the soldiers, and explaining the cause of the phenomenon to them, dissipated their fear. Tacitus speaks of an eclipse which Drusus took advantage of to appease a sedition; and circumstances of the same kind are mentioned of Sulpitius Gallus, the Lieutenant General of Paulus Emilius, in the war against Perseus, and of Dion, King of Sicily.

Christopher Columbus, having the command of the army which Ferdinand King of Spain sent to the island of Jamaica, soon after it was discovered, found himself in so great want of provisions, that he had no hopes of saving his army, and was on the point of submitting at discretion to the savages. The approach of an eclipse, however, enabled this great man to fall upon an expedient to extricate himself from his embarrassment; he sent word to the savage chiefs, that if they did not bring him every thing he required within two hours, he would call down every misfortune upon them, and begin by depriving them of the light of the moon. At first, these savages paid little attention to his threats, but as soon as they saw the moon begin to be darkened, they were struck with the greatest terror, and laying every thing that they had at the feet of the General, begged him in the most earnest manner to forgive them.

One of the advantages procured by the progress of Astronomy, says the illustrious Mr. De la Lande, is, that it has dissipated the errors of judicial astrology. Those therefore who have contributed to bring this science to such perfection, as to free men from that wretched imbecility to which they were so long dupes, deserve the general thanks of mankind. The adventure of the year 1186, which covered with shame all the astrologers of Europe, is well known. All nations, whether Christians, Jews, or Mahometans, united in announcing, seven years before by letters, solemnly published in Europe, a conjunction of all the planets, which was to be accompanied with ravages so dreadful, that universal confusion was to be apprehended from it. People expected to see the end of the world; but nevertheless, that year passed away in the same manner as the rest. An hundred circumstances of the same kind, equally well attested, would not, however, have been sufficient to free ignorant and credulous men from the prejudices of their education. It was necessary that the spirit of philosophy and research should be diffused abroad among mankind, display to their view the extent and boundaries of nature, and accustom them never to be frightened without good proofs and sufficient examination.

ACCOUNT OF SOME SINGULAR CUSTOMS.

IN the island of Ceylon the people bestow no title on their king; but when they speak to him they divest themselves, through respect, of the quality of man; for example, if the Prince asks any of them whence he comes, they will say, Your Majesty's dog comes from such a place. And if he asks how many children he has, he will reply, Your Majesty's bitch has produced so many children to your Majesty's dog.

White among the Japanese is the mark of mourning, and black that of joy. They mount their horses on the

right side. They salute neither with the head nor the hand, but with the foot. In the house they wear their finest clothes, and lay them aside when they go abroad. A Japanese nobleman, when accused and convicted of any crime, would think he disgraced himself did he beg for a pardon; he only endeavors to obtain permission to destroy himself, or to make some one of his friends, who is a gentleman, like himself, perform the part of the executioner.

So great was the ignorance into which Europe was plunged for several centuries,

centuries, that noblemen of the first rank could not sign their own names. In England, that the nation might be inspired with a taste for study, a criminal who could read and write was pardoned. Nobody, said fathers to their children, can foresee what will happen in life; one day, perhaps, it may be your fate to be condemned to the gallows: it is therefore of the highest importance to learn to read and write.

In Languedoc, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, when a man or a woman was caught in the act of adultery, the criminal was condemned to run naked, in the middle of the day, from one end of the town to the other.

In public calamities, the Ethiopians sometimes made a general massacre of their priests, saying, "go, and pray to the gods a little nearer."

We read in the seventeenth volume of the *General History of Voyages and Travels*, that a Dutch clergyman having made a present of a bottle of gin to an Indian prince, the latter, in order that he might shew his gratitude, and do honor to his benefactor, ordered a battle to be fought by his subjects, so that the earth was soon covered with wounded or dying people, and with dead bodies; and that, notwithstanding the prayers and entreaties of the clergyman, the combat continued for some time. "These are my subjects," said the prince, "the loss of them is of very little importance; and I am exceedingly happy in making this small sacrifice, as a proof of the esteem which I entertain for you."

In China, the governor of each city, in the name and by the authority of the Emperor, on the commencement of every year, after a proper examination, gives an entertainment to all those who in the course of the preceding year have performed some virtuous action. This entertainment is prepared in the public square, under a tent; upon which is

inscribed the following words, *ye men, of all ranks and conditions, it is virtue which places you here, and makes you all equal.* The people consider and examine all the guests, and if they observed any person who did not deserve to be in such company, they would oblige him by their hooting to retire from the table, and to go and hide himself.

The weaknesses of the human mind are sometimes so ridiculous, that one can scarcely give credit to them. In Egypt, the master of a house in which a cat died, shaved his left brow, as a sign of mourning. Not above two hundred years ago, the law proceeded against rats, in the same manner as it would have proceeded against men. The celebrated Chasseneux, * who was afterwards first President of the Parliament of Provence, being as yet only Advocate for the King in the Bailliwick of Autun in Burgundy, undertook the defence of the rats, in opposition to a sentence of excommunication pronounced against them by the Bishop of Autun. "He remonstrated," says Mr. de Thou, "that the time which had been allowed them to appear in was too short, especially as it was very dangerous for them to set out, because all the cats in the neighbouring villages were lying in wait to seize them." He obtained, therefore, that they should be again summoned, and that a longer time should be granted them to appear.

Formerly in Poland, those who were accused and convicted of eating meat in the time of Lent, had their teeth plucked out. A slanderer was condemned to walk on all fours, and to bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. It is pretended that Charles V. King of France, introduced this punishment at his court, and that on certain days nothing was heard but barking for whole mornings.

Among the ancient Arabs, when a new king was crowned, a list of the names of all the women eight or nine

* Born in 1480, died in 1542.

months gone with child was made out; these females were all shut up in the palace, were every possible care was bestowed upon them, and the child first born, if a boy, was declared presumptive heir to the crown.—“Royalty,”

said they, “ought not to be confined to one family, it belongs to the whole nation.”

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF VARMILZA, WHERE CHARLE XII. WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE TURKS.

THE following account of this singular combat, which we have extracted from *Pieces Intéressantes*, by Mr. De la Place, and which he says was communicated to him by the late Mr. Grosley, seems to have escaped every historian who has written on the subject, and even Voltaire himself.

The Turks and the Tartars having blockaded for three weeks the house to which the King had fled for shelter, resolved to take it by storm. On Sunday the first of February they began to cannonade it, and they forced the entrenchments, which the King and a few Swedes defended with great courage, but the Prince was the only person who escaped.

When the King arrived at the door of his antichamber, he dismounted from his horse, and Mr. Roos having received him in his arms, begged him to enter his apartment. “No,” said his Majesty, “I shall remain here, to see what the Turks have a mind to attempt.”

However, as the Turks kept up a close fire, Mr. Roos entreated him to stand at least in the inside of the door, upon which the King fell into a passion, and was preparing to run towards the court, when Mr. Roos laid hold of his sword belt behind, with a view to detain him; but the Prince, instantly losing the clasp of it, jumped to the distance of a few paces from him. The faithful Roos then throwing his arms around his body, exclaimed, “Your Majesty shall not escape from me now,” and ordered the door to be barricaded. As soon as the King found himself at liberty, he ran into the hall, where both parties were closely engaged, for it was already full of Turks. When the latter were driven

from it, the King placed five or six men at each window, and with this slender force opposed for eight hours a whole army of Turks and Tartars. His Majesty ran from chamber to chamber, to excite the courage of his soldiers, and carried powder and ball in his hat, which he distributed to each at his post. He even went and searched the dead, in order that their ammunition might not be lost. After this he quitted the hall, and shutting behind him the door which conducted to the antichamber, he entered an apartment called the chamber of *Du Ban*, after the marshal of the court, which was not guarded, because there were not a sufficient number of people to be posted every where. Some person having informed Roos where the King was, he immediately ran to look for him; but scarcely had he opened the door of this apartment, when he found his master surrounded by three Turkish soldiers, who had their cimeters raised to kill him. Having fired upon one of these Turks, who had his back turned towards the door, he fell upon the floor; but the King did not perceive that any one had come to his assistance, till the apartment was so filled with smoke, that he could scarcely distinguish the features of his faithful servant. Having, however, seen that one of his enemies was killed, he cleft the skull of the second, while Roos, discharging another pistol, dispatched the third. “Is it still you, my dear Roos,” cried the King, “who have saved my life?—You cannot then forget me!” The Prince then took his handkerchief, and wiped the blood from two wounds which the Turks had given him when they laid hold of him; after which, he asked where the rest were who had

so basely abandoned him. Having learned that they were all either taken or killed, "Let us go into the hall," said he, "with the small number that remain." The Turks now attempting to scale the walls, and enter by the windows, were repulsed with much spirit; they, however, returned to the charge, but the Swedes kept up so brisk a fire, that the enemy were at length obliged to betake themselves to flight.

All these attempts proving fruitless, the Turks collected a quantity of hay near the chamber of the Marshal Du Ban, in which there was no person at that time, and setting it on fire, the flames were soon communicated to the house. The Swedes perceiving it, the King said to Mr. Roos, "Let us take some people with us, and ascend to the upper story, that we may extinguish the fire if possible;" but when they attempted to open the door of the antichamber to go to the staircase, they found themselves stopped by the flames; several of those even who were close by the King, had their faces and clothes burnt by them. They however penetrated to the apartment above the hall, and the King ordered the roof to be demolished, if practicable, with muskets, carbines, and swords, but the conflagration had made so much progress, that the Prince and his attendants, in order to save themselves, were obliged to rush through the flames down the staircase. Having observed that the fire had already reached the hall, his Majesty ordered every body out to go and fortify the posts which were still exposed to the flames. "Let us go," "my friend," said he to Roos, "let us defend ourselves with this small body, and let us retire to my bed-chamber, which is the last place we can maintain." The Prince, who never fought but with his sword, then laid hold of a carbine which Roos held in his hand, saying, "Behold some Turks coming upon us."

There were indeed four of them advancing, each with a pistol in his hand, upon which his Majesty killed one of them; but as the rest still continued to advance, Roos conjured his master

not to expose himself so much. Observing, however, that he would not listen to his request, this honest and faithful servant threw himself between his master and the window, crying out, "It is much better that I should fall than your Majesty;" and he had scarcely pronounced these words, when the Turks discharging their pieces, one of the balls hit him in the forehead, and he expired in his Majesty's arms.

The flames in the mean time were rapidly advancing on all sides, both through the door and the floor, so that the fire-arms went off by themselves, upon which the Swedes rushed into the court, where, whilst they were still fighting in the most desperate manner, the king called out to them, "Courage, my friends—let us defend ourselves till they take us, either dead or alive." His Majesty now stood with his back resting against the wall, and though the fire was falling upon him and his attendants, every where around, from the roof and windows, they kept their ground for the space of an hour. Charles, however, perceiving that the Turks were still advancing in great numbers, cried out to the few that remained with him, "Let us retire into the chancery."

At the very moment when they were preparing to retire thither, the Turks rushed into it, and the king endeavouring to reach it before them, his spurs got entangled in the ruins, and he fell down on his hands. The enemy then threw themselves in numbers upon him, and conveyed him to Bender.

It was then eight in the evening, and he had fought from noon, so that a very small number of Swedes, as courageous and resolute as their master, exhibited the above prodigies of valor, against an army consisting of several thousand Turks and Tartars.

Possibility, says the President Henault, speaking of this rash monarch, never engaged his attention; he wished for success where there was little prospect of obtaining it. He was a singular character, but not a great man.

He was killed at the age of thirty-six,

fix, on the 11th of December, 1718, at the siege of Frederickshall, not without suspicion of having been sacrificed by one of his own officers. It is well known that when he fell, there was no one near his person but Seguin his Aid-de-Camp, and Migret the Engineer, both Frenchmen, who were suspected of committing this horrible action, but time and the enquiries which were made, freed them from every suspicion in this respect.

It is pretended also, that some days before the grand revolution effected by the present King of Sweden, in 1772, Mr. Ingham, when he delivered a public speech in the Equestrian-hall at Stockholm, made use of the following memorable words, "It is a terrible suspicion, which I sincerely with may be wiped away.—The

"death of the Northern Hero is an eternal shame! But the words die on my lips."

The above is a strange declaration, but the following circumstance is still stranger: Mr. Cr——, having invited several of his friends and relations to dinner, accused himself before the whole company with being the assassin of Charles XII. He pointed out a chest of drawers, in which he said they would find proofs of the truth of this assertion, in some papers which he had taken from the King's pocket, when he was killed. After this confession, Mr. Cr—— opened a window and endeavoured to throw himself from it into the Court-yard, and though the company prevented him, he died a few hours after in violent convulsions.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

STANISLAUS, King of Poland, who by his humanity and sublime virtues, justly acquired the noble epithet of the *Beneficent*, being persecuted by his rebellious subjects, and banished from his territories, was forced to seek an asylum in the Duchy of Deux-Pont. Here he thought himself in perfect security; when some desperadoes resolved to seize him, in order that they might deliver him up to those who had set a price upon his head. These wretches, however, were arrested in his presence when the prince said to them, "My friends, what have I done, that you should wish to deliver me into the hands of my enemies? of what country are you?" Three of these people having replied that they were Frenchmen, "Well," returned Stanislaus, "as like your countrymen, whom I esteem, and shew yourselves incapable of committing a bad action." When he had finished these words, he gave them every thing he had about him, money, watch, and gold snuff-box, upon which he set them at liberty.

Casimir II. King of Poland, received a blow from a Polish gentle-

man, named Konarski, who had lost all he had while playing with this prince. Scarcely was the blow given, when sensible of the enormity of his crime, he betook himself to flight, but he was soon apprehended by the King's Guards. Casimir, who waited for him in silence amidst his courtiers, as soon as he saw him appear, addressed them as follows: "My friends, this man is less culpable than I, since I put myself upon a level with him; I have been the cause of his violence, and the first emotions of our passion do not depend upon ourselves." Then turning to the criminal, "you are sorry for your fault; that is sufficient, take your money again, and let us renounce gaming for ever."

The grandfather of John Desmaretz, assassinated by De Talart, having thrown himself at the feet of Francis I. to request that the assassin of his grandson might be punished: "Rise up," said the king, "it is not necessary to kneel before me to demand justice; I owe it to all my subjects." The crime was punished, and Talart had his head cut off at Paris.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES SERPENS, &c. *The Natural History of Serpents, by the Count de la Cèpede, Keeper of the King's Cabinet, Member of the Academies and Royal Societies of Dijon, Lyons, Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, Metz, Agen, Stockholm, Hesse, Hamburg, Hesse-Cassel, Munich, &c. with cuts.* Vol. II. Quarto. Paris. 1789.

"THIS work," say the Commissaries of the Academy of Sciences, "is a continuation of that which the author published in the year 1788, on oviparous quadrupedes,* and which was approved by the Academy. The Count de la Cèpede gives an account here of more than an hundred and seventy-five kinds of serpents; among which there are more than twenty-two never before described by any author, and several which had only been slightly mentioned by travellers or naturalists. It was principally in the collection in the King's cabinet that the Count de la Cèpede observed those species of serpents, which were not known before, or at least very imperfectly."

After having, in a short, but just and animated elogium, scattered a few flowers over the tomb of the celebrated Buffon, his worthy successor begins his work by a dissertation on the nature of serpents, in which he describes every thing relating to their form, their structure, whether external or internal, their properties, and, if we may be allowed the expression, their faculties. Such among other peculiarities is that state of torpor, to which the small species particularly are subject in cold climates, on the approach of winter; a torpor, which exhibits a singularity that the Count de la Cèpede ex-

plains in the following passage, after observing that large serpents never experience it, because they live in the torrid zone, where the cold is never so great as to diminish their vital motion.

They awaken from their annual sleep, says he, in the first warm days of the spring; but what may appear singular is, that like oviparous quadrupedes, and almost all animals which pass the cold weather in a state of torpor, they awake from it when the weather is colder than that which at the end of autumn was sufficient to keep them in activity. It has been observed, that these different animals often retire during the autumn to their winter retreats, and begin to fall into a torpid state when the heat is equal to that which revives them in the spring. Whence then proceeds this difference in the effects of the warmth of the spring, and that of autumn? Why does the same degree of heat towards the winter, produce a greater degree of activity in animals? It is because the warmth of the spring is not the only agent which then re-animates them, and restores life to their torpid bodies. At that season the atmosphere not only begins to be pervaded by a genial heat, but it is also filled with a large quantity of the electric fluid, which is dissipated by the summer storms, and this is the reason why we never experience during the autumn such a number of tempests, or so loud claps of thunder, though the heat of the two seasons may be equal. This electric fluid is one of the greatest agents employed by nature to animate living beings. It is not therefore surprizing, that when it abounds in the atmosphere, animals already roused by this powerful cause, have occasion for nothing else to make them resume all their motions, but of a heat equal to that which would leave them in their state of torpor did it act alone. The greater part of animals which have a sufficiency of internal heat to prevent them from becoming torpid, and even man, experience this difference in the effects of the warmth of spring, and that of autumn. Equal in other respects, they have all more vital force and internal activity in

* See the Literary Magazine for October, 1788.

the beginning of spring, than on the approach of winter, because they are both equally susceptible of being more or less animated by the electric fluid, the action of which is much weaker in the autumn than in the spring.

In this preliminary discourse we find also a great many general remarks on their organization. Their skeleton is above all composed of a long series of vertebræ, which extend to the end of the tail. The apophyses, or protuberances of these vertebræ, in the greater part of serpents are placed in such a manner, that the animal can turn itself in all directions, and even fold its body back several times on itself. Besides, in almost all reptiles, the vertebræ move very easily in respect to one another, the posterior extremity of each being terminated by a sort of ball, which is placed in the cavity of the following joint, and plays there very freely as in a socket. The heart of serpents consists only of one ventricle, and their respiration is not so frequent as that of viviparous quadrupeds and birds. Instead of contracting and dilating the lungs by quick and regular oscillations, they suffer the portion of atmospheric air which they have rapidly inhaled to escape slowly. Serpents are furnished with almost as many viscera as the best organized animals. They have an œsophagus generally very long, and susceptible of great dilatation, a stomach, a liver, with a gall bladder, and long intestines; which, by their twistings, their different diameters, and the transversal separations which they contain, form several distinct portions analogous to the pitted intestines, and the large intestines of viviparous animals, and after several sinuosities, they terminate by a straight part, or a kind of rectum, as in quadrupeds. They have two reins, the conduits of which are not terminated by a bladder, properly so called, but discharge themselves into a common receptacle like that of birds, thus mixing both their solid and liquid excrements together. In the same

common receptacle are placed the genital parts of the male, and it is there also that the ovary orifices of the female open.

Almost all the scales with which serpents are covered, and especially the large ones, which are placed on the upper part of their bodies, are capable of being moved independent of one another.—They can make each of these scales stand erect by a particular muscle, which terminates there; each of these pieces then by rising and falling, becomes a kind of foot, by means of which they find resistance; consequently a point of support on the ground, over which they pass, and can throw themselves forward, as one may say, in whatever direction they choose to advance. Serpents, however, move by a means still more powerful; they raise into an arch a larger or smaller part of their body, bring together the two extremities of it, which touch the ground, and when they are nearly close, one of them serves as a point of support to dart forward, by stretching out that part which was formed into an arch. When they are desirous of advancing, they support themselves on the posterior extremity of the arch, and upon the opposite part when they wish to retreat. While serpents are executing these different movements, they keep their heads raised from the earth, in proportion to their strength, and as they are animated by livelier sensations.

A thousand absurdities have been written and propagated respecting the copulation of serpents. The truth is, that the male and the female, whose bodies are extremely flexible, twist themselves one around the other, and squeeze each other so closely, that they seem to form one body with two heads. The male then emits from his anus the parts destined to impregnate the female, and these parts in serpents are double, as well as in several species of oviparous quadrupeds, and this union continues generally very long. Without this duration it would very often be fruitless. They indeed have no seminal vessels, and it appears that it is in that kind of reservoir that the prolific liquor of animals ought to be collected in order to furnish in a short space of time a sufficient quantity for fecundation. All serpents are produced from an egg,
like

like oviparous quadrupedes, birds, and fishes; but in some of these reptiles, the eggs are hatched in the belly of the mother. In others, the females after depositing them, do not sit upon them, but leave them on the bare ground, especially in warm countries. Often, however, they sit upon them with more or less care, according as the heat of the atmosphere is more or less intense.

To this very curious discourse succeeds a methodical table, comprehending the eight genera of serpents mentioned in the work. This table is divided into columns, and these into compartments, in which are found the names of the serpents, their external characteristics, such as the number of the large scales below their bodies, of small ones beneath the tail, their total length, the length of the tail, the hooked tubes for conveying their poison, the scales above the head, those of the back, the size of the head and body, their colors, &c. &c.

For want of characteristics sufficiently numerous and well established, the author has been obliged to unite in this table venomous serpents, and those which are not so, and the viviparous and oviparous, which he had divided in the historical part of his work. In the first genus he places, under the name of adders, those serpents which have large scales below their bodies, and two rows of small below the tail. They are in number one hundred and thirty-seven species. Among those are distinguished the cerastes, the naja, &c.

The second genus comprehends those serpents, named *boa*, which have a row of large scales under the tail and belly. It is divided into ten species, some of which attain to a considerable length, such as the *diviner*, which is sometimes more than thirty feet in length.

The third genus, under five species, comprehends *rattle-snakes*, thus named, because they have at the extremity of the tail some articulated scales, that are moveable and sonorous.

In the fourth genus, the Count de la Cépède has placed the *angues*, which under their bodies have only small scales, and form sixteen species, among which is the *crœt*, well known in France; in the fifth, the *amphisbainæ*, two species, the bodies and tails of which are surrounded by scaly rings; in the sixth two other species, the sides and bodies of which are as it were, plaited: they are named *Cœcælias*.

The *langaba* alone forms the seventh genus; on the under part of its body it has large scales towards the head, and afterwards only scaly rings: its tail, furnished with rings of the same kind towards the root, has only small scales at its extremity.

Lastly, the author has ranged in the eighth, a serpent described under the name of the *acrochord* of Java. He believes it, with Mr. Hornstedt, to be a particular genus, until new observations have determined to what genus it belongs.

The greater part of naturalists have established these genera from a very small number of characteristics, and these even vary, according to age, sex, and other circumstances. In order to avoid incurring the same reproach, the Count de la Cépède has endeavoured to discover more constant characteristics, and has combined them with those hitherto employed.

With regard to the description of these reptiles, and the account of their habits, he has made use of every thing that has been already written, and of notes communicated to him. Mr. de la Borde, Baron de Wiederbach of Cayenne, correspondents to the King's cabinet, Mr. de Badier of Guadeloupe, and Mr. de Sept-Fontaines.

At the head of each chapter we find particular articles destined to shew their general characteristics. This work, of the utmost importance to natural history, is embellished with engravings, which contain forty-five of the principal species of the serpents not before described. We shall select a few passages from it to give

our readers an idea of the manner in which the author has executed his task.

The *naja*, or serpent with spectacles, which makes a beautiful appearance, on account of the richness of its colors, is one of the most venomous in the East Indies, yet in that country there are jugglers bold enough to exhibit it as an amusing spectacle to the curiosity of the public. By means of processes, related by travellers, they tame this formidable animal, diminish the quantity of its poison, and make it perform a kind of dance.

The juggler, says the Count de la Cépède, takes in his hand a root, the virtue of which, as he pretends, is a preventative against the bite of the serpent, and drawing the animal from a vase, in which he generally keeps it shut up, he irritates it by holding out his stick to it, or only with his fist; the *naja* immediately raising itself upright against the hand that attacks it, resting on its tail, elevating its body, swelling up its neck, opening its mouth, stretching out its forked tongue, agitating itself with vivacity, darting fire from its eyes, and making a hissing noise, begins a sort of combat with its master, who then singing in a loud strain, holds his fist to it, sometimes on the right side, and sometimes the left, while the animal, which keeps its eyes always fixed on the hand that threatens it, follows all its motions, balances its head and body on its tail, and thus exhibits the appearance of a kind of dance. The *naja* can continue this exercise for nearly ten minutes, but as soon as the Indian perceives that, fatigued by its motions and vertical situation, the serpent is ready to make its escape, he puts an end to his singing, the *naja* ceases to dance, stretches itself out on the ground, and its master puts it back into its vessel.

The reader may see in the work the manner in which the Indians teach these animals to perform in this manner, and by what means they secure themselves from danger.

It is well known that serpents cast their skins every year; but this difficult operation has perhaps never been more clearly explained than by our author, from a skin, four feet five inches in length, sent to him by Mr. Faujas de Saint-Fond. This skin is turned inside out,

The reptile, says the author, must have begun to get rid of it by the head, having no other opening but the mouth, by which it could get out of this kind of bag. The scales which cover the jaws, are the first that turn backwards, by detaching themselves from the palate, and by remaining always very even with those above and below the head. The latter afterwards turn back as far as the corner of the mouth, and the head of the serpent may be then seen covered from the muzzle to the eyes with a new skin, while the animal makes continual efforts to disengage itself from the kind of case in which it is enclosed. This case continues to turn back like a glove, in such a manner, that while the real head of the serpent advances in one direction to get rid of it, the muzzle of the old skin, which is always very entire, advances, as one may say, towards the tail, that the old skin may be entirely stripped off. The eyes cast their coats, like the rest of the body; the cornea divests itself entirely, as well as the eye lids, of that scaly substance which surrounds it, and which preserves its form in the dry skin, where it appears with the concave side uttmost. The scales rise entirely with part of the epidermis, to which they were attached. This epidermis forms a kind of frame around each scale, whether great or small; it does not exactly follow the circumference of each, but it surrounds that part which adheres to the skin, and which, by the different motions of the animal could not be separated from it. These frames, which touch each other, form a kind of net, less transparent than the scales, which appear to fill up the intervals of it like so many facets and diaphanous plates.

By rubbing themselves against the earth, and every thing they meet with, serpents get rid of their old skin, which always rolls itself back to the last scale of the tail: this detaches itself without folding back.

If Nature seems to have exhausted all her ornaments upon an atom, such as the humming bird, she has been no less lavish towards a harmless species of serpent in India, named the *boiga*.

The lively colors of precious stones, and the brilliant splendor of gold, says the Count de la Cépède, shine forth on the scales of the *boiga*, as well as on the feathers of the humming bird; and as if in the embellishment of these two beings nature wished to give a perfect model to art, of the most beautiful assortment of colors, the brownest tints laid one over the other, amidst the brightest shades, are arranged

arranged in such a manner as to produce, by a happy contrast, the splendid colors which they display.

In his elegant description of the *boiga*, he gives a just idea of the distribution and charming mixture of these colors, and of the effect which they produce.

We should have but an imperfect idea, says he, of the beauty of the *boiga*, did we only represent to ourselves that azure and white agreeably contrasted, and set off by these three embroideries, ornamented with a gold color; we must paint all the different reflections from the upper and lower parts of the body, and the different tints of silver color, yellow, red and black which they produce. The blue and white through which you imagine that you perceive these tints wonderfully blended, unite also the softness of their shades to the vivacity of these different reflections in such a manner that when the *boiga* moves, you imagine that you see shining below a piece of chrystal transparent and sometimes bluish, a long chain of emeralds, topazes, sapphires and rubies. It is to be remarked that it is in the beautiful and scorched plains of India, that chrystal and the hardest stones exhibit the liveliest shades, and where Nature has thought proper, if I may say so, to represent on the skin of the *boiga* a faithful picture of these rich ornaments.

The *boiga* is very slender in proportion to its length. Those from which the preceding description was taken were more than three feet in length, and scarcely a few lines in diameter. Their tail, almost as long as the body, still continues diminishing, and resembles a very fine needle.

The *boigas* then, according to the author, to richness of color add slenderness of proportion; they are therefore extremely nimble, and can, by forming their bodies into several folds, dart forward with rapidity, easily twist themselves round different objects, mount or descend, suspend themselves from them, and in an instant display on the branches of the trees, which they inhabit, the gold and azure of their smooth shining scales.

The *boiga* draws towards it different kinds of birds, by imitating cer-

tain sounds, which are familiar to them; and for this reason some authors have called its hissing its song; but the Count de la Cepede proves by the conformation of the organs of its voice, that it simply emits a hissing noise. So many beauties and graces united in this animal are still heightened by its innocence. It seems even to acknowledge the caresses bestowed on it by the young Indians, and to take pleasure, says the author, in being turned over and over again by their delicate hands.

We are sorry that we cannot enlarge here upon many other objects respecting serpents, such as the greater or less activity of their senses, their manner of attacking their prey, and of feeding on it, their hissing, and the force and address which they employ against formidable enemies. Travellers tell us that they have seen instances of the latter in the burning sands of Africa. Nothing can be more terrible than such a spectacle.

They have seen a furious tyger, whose roaring spread terror to a great distance around, seize in his claws, tear with his teeth, and shed the blood of a monstrous serpent, which twisting its gigantic body, and hissing with rage and pain, enclosed the tyger in its multiplied folds, covered him with its foam reddened by its blood, stifled him under its weight, and snapped his bones midst all the springs which he made, with great violence, to escape. His efforts, however, were vain, his arms of no avail, and he expired in the folds of the enormous reptile, which kept him, as it were, in chains.

The Count de la Cepede relates the result of some experiments made by Mr. Fontana, on the poison of the viper; and adds, from new observations of that celebrated naturalist, that caustic destroys the noxious qualities of their poison, when it is mixed with it; that every thing seems to indicate that this is the only specific against that poison; and that it is sufficient to apply it to the wound, after having enlarged it by proper incisions. Sometimes, however, this remedy is not employed in time, or does not mix

mix with the poison; for the caustic cannot always be made to penetrate to all those places which the poison has reached. The holes formed by the teeth of the viper are very small, and often invisible; they extend into the skin in different directions, and to different depths, according to many circumstances, which are very variable. Besides, the poison is sometimes introduced into an animal all of a sudden, by the means of some vessels which the teeth have penetrated; but notwithstanding these cases, we may, according to Mr. Fontana, consider caustic as a specific against this poison. This volume, which is terminated by additions to the Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds, such as the Grecian tortoise, the box tortoise, the grey lizard, the horned lizard, the red-head, the scaly frog, &c. appears like the former, under the protection of the Academy of Sciences.

Messrs. Daubenton, Fougereux, de Bondaroy, and Broussenet, who were ordered to examine it, bestow a very just eulogium on it, and to which it is unnecessary for us to add ours. We shall only remark, that if the Count de la Cépède departs from Buffon in his methodical divisions, and the classification of objects after the manner of naturalists, he endeavours to approach him in other respects, that is to say, in the richness of his descriptions, and his florid style, which perhaps will not always meet with the approbation of severe observers and naturalists.

TABEAU GENERAL DE LA SUEDE,
 &c. *A General View of Sweden*, by
 Mr. Catteau. Vol. I. Octavo.
 Lausanne, 1790.

SWEDEN for a long time was the arbiter of Europe. For twenty-one years it resisted numberless powers leagued against it, and now it combats with spirit a formidable neighbour. The author of this work having long resided in the country, and become master of the language, thought it

would be doing a service to the public, in the present state of things, to give such an account of Sweden, as the observations he had made might enable him. The following is the vow which he addresses to the Swedes, and with which he terminates his preface.

"To you, ye people, in whose bosom I have so long resided, it is to you that I present this work. The most scrupulous impartiality has guided my pen: I have written only what I had an opportunity of seeing; what my mind thought, and my heart felt. You know that there is no human society without imperfections; by pointing them out, but with candor, one engages people to correct them. Besides, I seek for your esteem, and I should have only met with your hatred, had adulation made me betray the interests of truth."

The eleven chapters contained in this first volume, concern the geography and physical state of Sweden; its history, the name, arms, and titles of its sovereign, his coronation, his court, his family, his residence, his seats; the connection of this kingdom with foreign powers; its constitution, internal administration, religion, civil and criminal laws, its military establishments, its orders of knighthood; and lastly, the revenues and expences of the crown,

Sweden formerly formed a part of that vast country, known to the Romans by the name of Scandinavia. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts, which form the largest state in Europe next to Russia.

The winter there is long, dry, and very cold, and the summer short and exceedingly warm; spring time and autumn are almost unknown. The moon, the northern lights, and the reflection of the snow, produce a mild and agreeable light during the long nights of winter; in summer, the sun remains so long above the horizon, that the night consists only of a kind of twilight. It is then that vegetation acquires its full vigour, and that Nature seems to regain that time which she has lost during the prevalence of the frost.

At Tornao, says Mr. Catteau, is seen a very remarkable phenomenon, which is the Solstice. It was observed, for the first time, by two Swedish astronomers, about the end of the last century. It is well-known, that several French astronomers, (among whom was Maupertuis) observed it in 1736. Always inclined to singularity, that philosopher fell in love, under the polar circle, and composed, during his residence among the snow and the ice, a song, in honor of his hyperborean mistress.

Though Sweden is situated under a severe climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than that of the American and Asiatic countries, which have the same latitude; and for this advantage it is, doubtless, indebted to the waters by which it is washed and intersected, as well as to the high state of cultivation to which it has now attained.

Thunder is seldom heard in this country, nor are the inhabitants under any apprehensions from venomous animals. Earthquakes never spread terror and devastation here. Some learned Swedes pretend, that there still exist some traces of extinguished volcanoes; but the proofs which they bring are not convincing. The pure and sharp air which the Swedes breathe gives them great vigor, and preserves them from epidemical distempers. The plague has sometimes occasioned ravages amongst them, but the infection apparently was conveyed from the Southern countries. They often attain to a great age.

Linnaeus gives to Sweden 1300 species of plants, 200 of which are employed in pharmacy, and 1400 species of animals. There are a great number of wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor-fowl, cocks of the wood, and fresh-water fish. Bears, elks, does, roebucks, fables, beavers, and pole-cats are very uncommon. It has been observed, that no beech grows beyond Ostrogothia, and no oaks beyond Upland. The birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir abound in all the forests with which Sweden is covered; they retain their verdure during the whole winter,

and greatly relieve the eye, fatigued with the uniform whiteness of the snow: in the midst of universal deadness they present the image of life. The Southern provinces produce many kinds of berries, which are very agreeable to the taste.

Sweden is very rich in mineral productions. Iron in many places is found almost at the surface of the earth; it is generally in veins or masses, and for the most part is found in the calx of phlogisticated iron. The richest silver mine in the country is found at Sala, in the province of Westmania. The bowels of the earth contain also gold, copper, lead, marble, alum, limestone, coal, vitriol, coppery petrifications, porphyry, amethysts, loadstone, slate, talc, quicksilver, sulphur, mother of pearl, and some other productions of the mineral kingdom.

Eminences, hills, and mountains, are scattered over Sweden in great profusion, and the streams which water or intersect it are extremely numerous; here appears a vast arm of the sea, there an extensive lake, and a little farther, a broad and rapid river, or a foaming torrent. The Baltic seems to be the great resource of Sweden. The rivers are all rapid, and abound with fish; but the rocks and shoals which are every where found in them, prevent vessels from appearing in them.

A Swedish author, who has written on the mineral springs of his country, reckons up three hundred and sixty of them. They are to be met with in every province of the kingdom.

The highways of Sweden, says the author, are broad and solid, and as they proceed always in a serpentine direction, they surprize you with views which prevent languor. Picturesque scenes present themselves in abundance; there are some of them from which the landscape painter might derive much benefit, and which bear a romantic character that one would in vain search for elsewhere. The eye fixes itself with pleasure on those dismal and wild masses of rocks suspended over a beautiful meadow; those thick and shady woods, which open to afford a glimpse of fields, and flocks in their obscure retreats; and those peaceful cots, situated on the ridges
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of sandy mounts, on the summits of which the wind agitates a few scattered pines; after climbing with great labour a steep mountain, when you arrive at the top, you discover a liquid plain, surrounded by a forest, the trees of which appear reflected under its smooth surface. In crossing this silent and solitary forest, you imagine yourself at a distance from men and their habitations; but this is not the case; the horizon extends, and you perceive hamlets, gardens, and fields, where nervous and robust arms are employed in rural exercises.

In all Sweden there are one hundred and five villages. In one of the churches of Stockholm the body of Descartes was deposited, until it could be conveyed to France. A monument has been erected here in memory of that philosopher. It represents a genius hovering over the world; with one hand he tears aside the veil which covered it, and with the other holds a lighted flambeau.

The port of Stockholm is equally capacious and safe, but access to it is difficult. On the one side of this basin there is a row of beautiful houses, commanded by the castle; and on the other arises an amphitheatre of mountains, the summits of which are covered with edifices and gardens. From the tops of these mountains the city may be seen in all its extent; the harbour filled with vessels, whose masts and cordage form a thick forest; docks that resound with the noise of the saw and the hammer; isles scattered here and there; some inhabited and cultivated, and others desert and wild; and an immense park, which, at a distance, terminates the view.

Queen Christina assembled at Carlberg, her country seat, those learned men who lived at her Court. Here the traveller, resting against an old fir, indulges the phantoms of his imagination; here he beholds Christina and her learned courtiers; here he sees Descartes walking by himself, and seeking for an asylum friendly to meditation; Saumaise reciting to the neighbouring echoes Greek and Latin verses, which they repeat; Bochart observing silence, and regretting his cabinet; Huet preparing an *Idyll* in the language of Rome; Meibon causing a Greek dance to be performed; and Bourdelot ridiculing that learning which he did not possess, and captivating Christina by the sallies of his lively wit, keener than that of his rivals, though respectable by their erudition and their philosophical knowledge.

The Jews, those people who wander over the face of the earth, always illtreated, and still subsisting, were not admitted into Sweden before the

year 1776, when they obtained permission to open synagogues in the principal cities of that kingdom. This toleration gave pleasure to the philosopher, but affected the merchant with quite different sensations. The Jews, however, obtained at the diet held in 1778, a solemn sanction, which was confirmed by a decree of the states.

The Swedish armies carried on war with the greatest distinction during the whole of the seventeenth century. How comes it then, that in this they have without effect attempted in two wars to support their ancient glory?

Tactics, observes our author, have made a progress which has not been sufficiently followed in Sweden, amidst the troubles of anarchy and the cares necessary in an administration. The best exercised army cannot be successful, when it depends on an uncertain council, wavering between two opposite opinions, when the orders given contradict each other, and when the spirit of party fetters the valor of the warriors.

Gustavus III. soon after his accession to the throne, instituted the order of Vasa.

Convinced, says he, that there is no better encouragement to noble souls, and no greater reward, than glory and the public testimony paid to eminent qualities, we have thought proper to institute on the occasion of our coronation, an order solely destined for people who shall, or have given in our kingdom, and to the benefit of the state, striking proofs of the talents and knowledge required in agriculture, the mines, arts, and commerce. It is our desire, that this order bear the name of Vasa, on the one hand, in memory of the great kings, our ancestors and predecessors, who derived their origin from the illustrious family of Vasa, and who so gloriously employed themselves in the progress of agriculture and industry; and on the other, particularly because that family bear in their arms a sheaf of corn, the most significant emblem of agriculture, which we wish above all things to encourage and reward, as the mother of all arts, by the institution of a new order.

The insignia of this order, adds Mr. Cateau, is a sheaf of corn surrounded by

by a golden ribband, and with this inscription, GUSTAVUS III. *founder*. Plain knights wear this badge at a green undulated garter suspended from the neck; commanders are decorated with the same mark, affixed to a broad green garter, which they wear from right to left; and grand crosses, besides these decorations, have an octagonal silver star, embroidered on their coat to the right of the heart. The king is the chief, and grand master of this order; princes of the blood are born knights. The chapter is held the Monday before Advent, and the 28th of April.

In Sweden, as every where else, the burden of taxes increases instead of being diminished.

Let it at least, says the author, be equally divided.—Let it not fall principally on the people—Let the artists and workmen be spared, whose labors are so fatiguing, who continually struggle with want, and who often bedew with briny tears the bread which they eat—Let it be taken from the superfluities of the great and the rich, and let the necessities of the poor and inferior classes be respected.

Thus Mr. Catteau terminates the first volume of this valuable work. We shall soon give an account of the second.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS INTO THE INTERIOR PARTS OF AFRICA, BY THE WAY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, IN THE YEARS 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785. *Translated from the French of Mr. Le Vaillant, with twelve elegant copper-plates.* 2 Vol. Octavo. Robinsons. 12s. in boards.

A Philosophic mind would imagine, that one of the first objects which ought to engage the attention of mankind, would be their situation on the globe, as it relates to that of others, and the nature of that body which the Deity has assigned them, as the scene of action in this present life. We indeed find that some sovereigns, as well as philosophers and men of letters, both in ancient and modern times, have turned their thoughts towards this subject, and either travelled themselves, or set on foot expeditions for exploring remote regions, and enlarging the knowledge of geography and natural history. Those, however, whose active imaginations can soar beyond the sordid views of interest, which keeps the mind as it were in fetters, and obscures the nobler faculties, are few in number, when compared with the general mass of mankind; and this may readily account for the ignorance

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under which we still labor, respecting many parts of the world, that are undoubtedly not unworthy the attention of the curious. Much, we allow, has been done of late by the zeal and ardor of a few individuals, but much still remains, and many deficiencies are still to be supplied, both in the history of man, and in natural history, particularly that part of it which relates to botany.

Mr. Vaillant, the author of these travels, being born in Surinam, where he was surrounded by curious objects, and having before him the example of his parents, who were fond of natural history, he conceived an early taste for that study, which by length of time was converted into a passion that could scarcely be gratified. In the year 1763, he arrived with his parents in Europe, and in 1777, went to Paris, where this passion was still heightened by a view of those beautiful and rich collections which are to be seen in that capital, and this first led him to think of undertaking a journey into the interior parts of Africa, which no one had before attempted. Full of this idea, he quitted Paris on the 17th of July, 1780, and repaired to Holland, where he formed an intimate friendship with Mr. Temminck, Treasurer to the Dutch East-India Company, and communicated

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nicated to him his intended project. This gentleman highly approved of his plan, pointed out those means which he ought to pursue in order to succeed, and rendered him every service in his power. Mr. Vaillant, therefore, took his passage in a vessel bound for Ceylon, but which was to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, and after running the danger of being captured by an English privateer, reached the Cape without any accident. When he arrived here, the Dutch government were under great apprehensions that the English would pay them a visit, and on this account, all the ships lying in the Bay were ordered to take shelter in that of Saldanha, which they immediately did; but this had almost entirely ruined Mr. Vaillant's plan, for the whole fleet being attacked by the squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone, the Dutch Captain on board of whose ship our traveller had all his property, blew his vessel up, while Mr. Vaillant was on shore. He was, however, a spectator of this distressing scene, and, as he himself says, "had the cruel mortification of seeing his collections, his fortune, his projects, and all his hopes rise to the middle regions, and evaporate into smoke."

Mr. Vaillant, in the utmost distress, and scarcely knowing what course to pursue after this calamity, repaired to the house of a planter, whom he had several times seen in his excursions, and who lived only at the distance of four leagues, and having related his misfortune, begged leave to remain with him till he should receive fresh supplies from his family in Europe. Mr. Boers, however, the fiscal at the Cape, to whom he had been particularly recommended, no sooner heard what had befallen him, than he hastened to pay him a visit, and offering to furnish him with every thing that he might have occasion for, pressed him not to put off his intended journey, or wait for assistance from his friends. This gentleman's offer was

made with so much friendship, that Mr. Vaillant accepted it, and it was to his beneficence that he was indebted for being able to set out, upon his expedition without farther delay.

Mr. Vaillant spent three months at the Cape, after his return from Saldanha Bay, in making preparations for his journey, which he describes in the following words:

I had ordered two large four-wheeled waggons to be constructed, which were covered with double sail-cloth; and five large boxes, which exactly fitted the bottom of one of these carriages, and which could be opened without being displaced; over these was a large mattress, upon which I proposed to sleep during my journey, in case want of time or any other circumstance should prevent me from erecting tents. This mattress rolled back upon the last box, and it was there that I generally placed a cabinet or chest of drawers destined to receive insects, butterflies, and such tender objects as required great care and attention.

I had so perfectly succeeded in the construction of this box, my collections were preserved there so well, and they arrived in such good condition, that, for the benefit of naturalists who study this branch, and who may be incited to undertake a like journey, I shall, with great pleasure, describe its form. It was about two feet and a half high, eighteen inches in depth, and as much in breadth. It was divided lengthwise into compartments, each containing a drawer, which rose only three inches from the bottom. These drawers placed thus vertically drew upwards, and were open below, so that, if violent jolts (and of these we had a good many) happened to detach any of the insects from their frames, they fell to the bottom of the box into the empty space of three inches which I had reserved, and could in no wise hurt those that remained firm: a coat of virgin wax, two or three lines in thickness, melted with linseed oil, and applied to the bottom of the box, stopped its pores, and by its smell kept at a distance all destructive vermin.

This first waggon, which carried almost my whole arsenal, we called the *master waggon*. The compartments of one of the five boxes already mentioned were filled with large square bottles, each containing five or six pounds of gunpowder. This was placed there only for immediate use, and to supply the wants of the moment. My general magazine was composed of several small barrels; and, to preserve them from fire or moisture, I rolled

rolled them up in sheep's skins newly flayed. This covering, when once dry, was absolutely impenetrable. Reckoning every thing, I could depend upon four or five hundred pounds of gunpowder, and two thousand, at least, of lead and tin, either unwrought or formed into shot and bullets. Of sixteen fufees I had twelve in one carriage; one of these, intended for large animals, such as the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the hippopotamus, carried a ball that weighed a quarter of a pound. Besides these I was provided with several pairs of double barrelled pistols, a large cimeter, and a poignard. The second waggon exhibited in caricature the most curious apparatus perhaps ever seen; but it was no less valuable to me on that account. It was my kitchen. What delicious and peaceable repasts did I enjoy! and how dear to my heart the remembrance of my charming and domestic life still is! Whenever I am present at those dinners of ceremony and constraint, where languor generally presides, the disgust which they occasion conveys me suddenly back to the gentle noise of our haltings, and presents to my imagination the most lively and variegated picture of my good Hottentots employed in preparing a dinner for their friend.

My kitchen utensils were far from being considerable. I had a gridiron, a frying pan, two large kettles, a cauldron, a few china plates and dishes, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cups, bowls, and some boilers. These were almost all the articles which composed my household furniture.

Besides these, for my own person, I had provided myself with linen of every kind, a large stock of white and candied sugar, coffee, tea, and a few pounds of chocolate.

As I conceived it would be necessary for me to supply the Hottentots who accompanied me with tobacco and strong liquors, I procured an ample abundance of the first article, and three casks of the latter. I carried with me also a large quantity of glass ware, toys, and other curiosities, to exchange with the natives as occasion might require, or to gain their friendship. To all these things belonging to my caravan, I must still add a large and a small tent, instruments necessary for repairing my waggon, and for melting lead; a jack for raising burdens, a quantity of nails, iron in bars and in small pieces; pins, thread, needles, distilled liquors, &c. &c. Such was the cargo of my two carriages, which might weigh each nearly about two tons. I must not here forget to speak of my dressing box, which afforded me much amusement. Nothing could equal the astonishment which it occasioned to the savages in the remote parts of the country. I always made use of it in their presence; and their conversation on this subject has more than

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once prolonged my toilet, and procured me a very agreeable recreation.

My train was composed of thirty oxen; twenty for my two carriages, and ten more to relieve them; three hunters, nine dogs, and five Hottentots: but I afterwards considerably augmented the number of my animals and attendants. That of the latter amounted sometimes to forty. It increased or diminished according to the heat of my kitchen; for in the bosom of the African deserts, as in more refined countries, one meets with abundance of agreeable parasites, whose countenances are seldom tinged with a blush: these, however, without being very burdensome, were not entirely useless to me, and they did not disappear when the cloth was removed.

My projected journey being known throughout all the Cape Town, when the time of my departure approached, I was strongly solicited by several people who wished to accompany me. Every one strove who should first offer his services: but these gentlemen and I reasoned in a very different manner. They imagined that their proposals would afford me great joy; and they could never believe that I intended to depart alone. Such an idea appeared to them to be altogether ridiculous; whilst I, on the contrary, considered it as the height of wisdom and prudence. I had been informed that, of all the expeditions set on foot by government for making discoveries in the interior parts of Africa, not one had succeeded. I knew likewise that a diversity of humours and characters could never conduce to the same end; in a word, that concord so necessary in a hazardous and new enterprise could not be preserved among men, where self-love would make them flatter themselves with gaining an equal share in the honor of its success. After these reflections, I was unwilling to expose myself to the risk of losing the expences of my journey, and the fruits which I expected to derive from it. I wished to set out alone, and to be absolute master of myself: I therefore kept firm to my purpose; and, rejecting all these offers, cut short every proposal of the kind that was made to me.

When these preparations were finished, Mr. Vaillant set out, on the 21st of December, 1781, and keeping along the eastern coast of the southern extremity of Africa, penetrated as far as to the country of Caffraria; but as we cannot follow him through all the cantons which he traversed, we shall content ourselves with a few extracts from his work, which is highly curious and interesting.

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As our author travelled merely for the purpose of procuring information, he was at great pains to examine the manners and customs of the different Hottentot tribes whom he had an opportunity of visiting; and by these means was enabled to correct a great many mistakes and falsehoods which have been propagated concerning them, by Kolbew and other ill-informed travellers. Speaking of the dres of the Gonaqua women, he says,

They also make tiffues, with which they adorn their legs, in the manner of halboots. Those who cannot attain to this degree of magnificence, confine themselves, especially for the legs, to ornament them with the same reeds as those of which they make their mats, or with ox-hide cut into thongs, and beat into a round form by a mallet. It is this custom which has induced several travellers, copying their accounts from one another, to say that these people surround their arms and legs with the intestines of animals torn from their bodies as soon as they are killed; and that they devour these ornaments in proportion as they become putrid—a gross error, which deserves to be buried in oblivion with the works by which it has been propagated. It has sometimes happened, perhaps, that a Hottentot, pressed by hunger, may have employed this resource as the only means of preserving his existence, and devoured both his thongs and his sandals; but, because the horrors of a siege have compelled civilized people to contend for the vilest food, must we conclude that uncivilized nations eat rags and nastiness?

At first, these bandages of leather and reeds with which the Hottentots surround their legs were only an indispensable preservative against the pricking of briars and thorns, and the biting of serpents, which abound in these regions of Africa; but luxury transforms into abuses the most useful inventions. In place of those pieces of skin which were so serviceable, the women have substituted beads, which, on account of their fragility, are not of long duration. Thus among savages, as among the most enlightened nations, the wisest and the best combined institutions are at length perverted and corrupted.

It has been affirmed by some authors, that when a Hottentot woman brings forth twins, she instantly de-

stroy one of them; but Mr. Vaillant asserts, that this barbarity is very uncommon.

I enquired of the Hottentots themselves whether it was true, that a mother who brings forth twins instantly destroys one of them. This crime against nature is indeed very rare, and these people revolt at the idea of it; but it has its source, however incredible it may seem, in the tenderest love. It is a dread of not being able to nourish two children, or of seeing them both perish, that has induced some mothers to sacrifice one of them. Besides, the Gonaquas are exempt from this reproach; and I observed that they were not pleased with my question. But by what right dare we make it criminal in these savages to use this precaution, for which I have given at least a plausible motive, whilst in the heart of the most enlightened nations, notwithstanding the number of hospitals opened by benevolence, we every day see mothers unnatural enough to expose with their own hands, and to abandon in the streets, the innocent fruits of their womb?

It would therefore be an unjust calumny against these people, to give as a constant practice a few barbarous actions which they condemn, and which they belie so well by their conduct. In more than one horde I have met mothers who suckled twins, and who did not seem to be in the least embarrassed with them.

Travellers, however, have not hesitated to maintain that this barbarous practice exists; and what Dr. Sparrmann relates in his *Voyage to the Cape**, respecting the fate of children at the breast who lose their mothers, is equally void of foundation.

"Another custom, no less horrid," says he, "which has not been hitherto remarked by any one, but which I have been fully assured exists amongst the Hottentots, is that, if a mother happens to die, the child at her breast is interred alive with her. This very year, in the place where I was, the following circumstance happened:—A Hottentot woman having died on the farm of an epidemical distemper, the rest of the Hottentots, who thought that they were not in a condition to educate the female child which she had left, or who were unwilling to take the burden of it, had wrapped it up, still alive, in a sheep's skin, in order to inter it with the deceased mother; but some farmers in the neighbourhood prevented them from accomplishing their design. My landlady, who was already advanced in years, told me that she herself, about sixteen or seventeen years before, found in

* Vol. ii. p. 73.

the quarter of Swellendam a Hottentot child wrapped up in skins, tied fast to a tree, near the place where its mother had been recently interred. Enough of life was still remaining in this child to be saved, and it was carried away by Mrs. Kock's relations; but it died at the age of eight or nine. It results from this instance, and from several others which I learnt from the planters," &c.

We must conclude, from the words of this botanist, that he saw nothing of what he relates, since he declares, as he does throughout his whole work, that he received his information from the planters. He must have been too much in their company to be ignorant how far one ought to depend on their memories or their judgment; and on this account he might have spared us the trouble of reading a great number of fables which ought to have been exploded. It is not by hearsay that we are to judge of people, or to compare them with others. In the most faithful and just relation how many circumstances escape us which would throw light upon facts, always ill understood when one has not been an eye-witness! Was not the epidemical distemper, of which he says the first mother died, a sufficient reason to alarm the Hottentots, and to make them remove both from the dead body and the child, through a dread of being infected; which, considering their prejudice, is a sufficient motive to induce them to abandon every thing in an instant, even their flocks, which are their only riches? With regard to the second child, found in the canton of Swellendam, the case perhaps might have been the same; and until a reasonable cause is assigned for this barbarity, I shall vindicate the character of the mildest and most affectionate people that I know. In short, such ridiculous tales respecting these savages would have been long since forgotten with the history of witches and apparitions, were there not old women to repeat them, and children to read them.

Another custom which has been ascribed to the Hottentots, and which our author absolutely declares never existed, is that filthy one respecting their marriages.

It would appear, continues Mr. Vailant, that some people take a delight in decrying uncivilized nations all over the globe, who are known to be the most peaceable and the most patient; whilst, filled with esteem and respect for the eastern nations, the Chinese for example, they pass slightly over a custom prevalent among mothers at Pekin, of exposing in the streets during night all the children which they wish to get rid of, that at break of day the

carriages and cattle as they pass may crush them to death, or that they may be devoured by the hogs. Certain travellers who have visited Asia inform us, that the great lords in Thibet go on a pilgrimage to Putola, the residence of the Grand Lama, to procure some of the excrement of this sovereign high priest; and that they carry it about their necks in amulets, or sprinkle it like pepper over their food.

Has this filthy ceremony any thing more disgusting in it than that falsely ascribed to the Hottentots in the celebration of their marriages? Masters of ceremony, which they have not—or rather priests, with whom they are still less acquainted, are supposed to have the supernatural power of drenching from the urinary passage the bride and bridegroom, who, prostrated at the feet of the person who besprinkles them, devoutly receive the liquor, and carefully rub it over their whole bodies, without losing a single drop. The author whom I have already quoted is strongly inclined to believe all these rhapsodies on the simple relation of the planters, when he says, that these marriage rites are not destitute of foundation; but that this custom is no longer practised except in the interior part of the kraals, and never in presence of the planters.

Kolben has spoken of this ceremony in the minutest manner; and he has even exposed it to the eyes of his readers in an engraving, in order to give it a kind of authenticity. Other ignorant writers have copied Kolben, and even the author of the French translation of Dr. Sparmann; to which he has been pleased to add, in order to complete the last volume, I know not what extract from *A New System of Geography*. I indeed never read any voyage to Africa in which the absurd reveries of Kolben have not been adopted. This plagiarism, which disgraces the work of a respectable writer, deserves no credit. The dreams of the sedentary traveller who wrote above eighty years ago, are there related word for word, not only respecting the marriage ceremony of the Hottentots, but also concerning their reception into an order of chivalry, which terminates likewise by a general immersion. I have dwelt too long on these details; but it is my duty to relate faithfully what I saw, and what conclusions I have thence formed.

The Caffres have a singular taste with respect to the horns of their cattle. By a process with which they are well acquainted, they can cause them to have as many as they choose, and they can likewise give them whatever forms their imagination may suggest.

They

They take the animal at as tender an age as possible; and, when the horns begin to appear, they make a small vertical incision in them with a saw, or with any other instrument that may be substituted for it, and divide them into two parts. This division makes the horns, yet tender, separate of themselves; so that in time the animal has four very distinct ones. If they wish to have six, or even more, several notches made with the saw produce as many as may be required; but if they are desirous of forcing one of these divisions, or the whole horn, to form, for example, a complete circle, they cut away from the point, which must not be hurt, a small part of its thickness; and this amputation, often renewed, and with much patience, makes the horn bend in a contrary direction; and the point meeting the root, it exhibits the appearance of a perfect circle. As it is certain that incision always causes a greater or less degree of bending, it may be readily conceived that every variation that caprice can imagine may be produced by this simple method.

We cannot enlarge further in our account of this curious and interesting work, which we strongly recommend to all those who are fond of voyages and travels. The author, whose style is lively, and manner pleasing, has given the best account ever published of the manners and customs of the Hottentots, particularly the Gonaquas and the Caffres, hitherto little known; and he has rectified several errors and absurdities propagated respecting them, by ignorant or ill-informed travellers. As for our part, we confess, that we perused it with much satisfaction; and we are convinced that our readers will find no less pleasure from it, especially as it is illustrated with twelve elegant engravings, by Heath, Cook, and other eminent artists, representing views, figures of the inhabitants, and other curious objects. We are happy to learn, by an advertisement prefixed to the work, that the two remaining volumes, containing the author's travels to the Western coast of the Southern extremity of Africa, are now in the press, and will be published with all due expedition.

OF LONDON. By THOMAS PEN-
NANT, Esq. Faulder. Quarto.
One Guinea, boards.

THE ingenious author of the work which appears with this modest title, in an advertisement prefixed to it, says, "This work is composed from the observations of perhaps half my life, made without the least original view of publication, from the numberless walks taken in and about our capital, with a mind occupied with more ideas than the frivolous visit, or the mere object of the hour.

Some were made in company of different friends, stricken like myself with the love of the science of antiquities; and with the desire of tracing the progress of perhaps the first city (comparing all its advantages) in the universe.

"The remarks made in these latter walks were committed to my tablets till they became rather considerable. In that state I determined to lay them before the public, not urged by desire of friends, nor the wish of the people, or any similar motives, but by my own continued propensity to writing. I have two things to apologize for in this performance. First, its irregularity: but I do assure my friends it is given nearly in the same manner in which the materials were collected, and quite according to the course of the walk of the day.

"Secondly, let me request the good inhabitants of London and Westminster not to be offended at my having stuffed their *Iliad* into a nut-shell: the account of the city of London and liberties of Westminster into a quarto volume. I have condensed into it all I could; omitted nothing that suggested itself, nor amplified any thing to make it a guinea book. In a word, it is done in my own manner, from which I am grown too old to depart.

"I feel within myself a certain monitor that warns me to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened, and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the Archbishop of Grenada in my eye; and fear the imbecility of human nature might produce in long worn age the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor
Gil

Gil Blas had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns, must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labors."

This work, which may properly be called a survey of London, contains a great number of curious observations on its antiquity, ancient buildings, churches, palaces, &c. that must be highly interesting to readers in general, and particularly to those who reside in the metropolis. Speaking of Lambeth, the author says,

In the church-yard is a tomb which no naturalist should neglect visiting, that of old John Tradescant, who, with his son, lived in this parish. The elder was the first person who ever formed a cabinet of curiosities in this kingdom. The father is said to have been gardenerto Charles I. But Parkinson says, "sometimes belonging to the right honorable lord Robert earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer of England in his time; and then unto the right honorable the lord Wotton, at Canterbury, in Kent; and lastly unto the late Duke of Buckingham *." Both father and son were great travellers; the father is supposed to have visited Russia, and most parts of Europe, Turkey, Greece, many of the Eastern countries, Egypt and Barbary; out of which he introduced multitudes of plants and flowers, unknown before in our gardens. His was an age of florists: the chief ornaments of the parterres were owing to his labors. Parkinson continually acknowledges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name: these the Linnæan system has rendered almost obsolete; but the great naturalist hath made more than reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of *Tradescantia* †. The *Museum Tradescantianum*, a small book, adorned by the hand of Hollar with the heads of the father and the son, is a proof of their industry. It is a catalogue of their vast collection, not only of the subjects of the three kingdoms of Nature, but of artificial rarities from great variety of countries. The collection of medals, coins, and other antiquities, appears to have been very valuable. Zoology was in their time but in a low state, and credulity far from being extinguished: among the eggs is one supposed to have been of the dragon, and another of the griffin. You might have found

here two feathers of the tail of the phoenix, and the claw of the ruck, a bird able to *trusse an elephant*. Notwithstanding this, the collection was extremely valuable, especially in the vegetable kingdom. In his garden, at his house in South Lambeth, was an amazing arrangement of trees, plants, and flowers. It seems to have been particularly rich in those of the East, and of North America. His merit and assiduity must have been very great; for the Eastern traveller must have labored under great difficulties from the barbarity of the country: and North America had in his time been but recently settled. Yet we find the names of numbers of trees and plants still among the rarer of much later times. To him we are also indebted for the luxury of many fine fruits; for, as Parkinson observed, "The choicest for goodness, and rarest for knowledge, are to be had of my very good friend Master John Tradescante, who hath wonderfully laboured to obtaine all the rarest fruits he can heare off in any place of Christendome, Turkey, yea, or the whole world.‡" He lived at a large house in this parish, and had an extensive garden, much visited in his days. After his death, which happened about the year 1652, his collection came into the possession of the famous Mr. Elias Ashmole, by virtue of a deed of gift which Mr. Tradescant, junior, had made to him of all his rarities, in true astrological form, being dated December 16, 1657, 5 *hor.* 30 minutes *post merid* §. Mr. Ashmole also purchased the house, which is still in being, the garden fell to decay. In the year 1749, it was visited by two respectable members of the Royal Society, who found among the ruins some trees and plants, which evidently were introduced here by the industrious founder. The collection of curiosities were removed by Mr. Ashmole, to his Museum at Oxford, where they are carefully preserved. Many very curious articles are to be seen: among others, several original dresses and weapons of the North Americans, in their original state; which may in some period prove serviceable in illustrating their manners and antiquities.

The monument of the Tradescants was erected in 1662, by Hester, relict of the younger. It is an altar tomb: at each corner is cut a large tree, seeming to support the slab: at one end is an hydra picking at a bare skull, possibly designed as an emblem of Envy: on the other end are the arms of the family: on one side are ruins, Grecian pillars, and capitals; an

* Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris*, 152.

† Species Plantarum, i. 411.

‡ Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 575.

§ Ashmole's Diary, 36.

¶ The late Sir William Watson and Dr. Mitchell.—See Ph. Transf. vol. xlv. p. 160. obelisk

obelisk and pyramid, to denote the extent of his travels: and on the opposite, a crocodile, and various shells, expressive of his attention to the study of natural history. Time had greatly injured this monument; but in 1773 it was handsomely restored, at the parish expence; and the inscription, which was originally designed for it, engraven on the stone. As it is both singular and historical, I present it to the reader.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath
this stone

Lye John Tradescant, grandfire, father,
son;

The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,

As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air;
Whilst they as (Homer's Iliad in a nut)

A world of wonders in one closet shut:
These famous Antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here;
and when

Angels shall with their trumpets waken
men,

And fire shall purge the world, these
hence shall rise,

And change this garden for a paradise*.

Every body almost is acquainted with Vauxhall, as a place of amusement, but few perhaps know the origin of its name.

In contrast to these innocent characters, continues Mr. Pennant, I shall mention that desperate miscreant Guy Faux, or Vauxe, as an inhabitant of this parish. He lived in a large mansion called Fauxhall, and, as Doctor Ducarel imagines, was lord of the manor of the same name. In foreign parts a *colonne infame* would have been erected on the spot; but the site is now occupied by Marblehall, and Cumberland tea-gardens, and several other buildings.

The King's-bench prison seems to be a place of great antiquity.†

To this prison was committed Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry the Fifth, by the spirited and honest judge Gascoigne, for striking or insulting

him on the bench. It is difficult to say which we should admire most, the courage of the judge, or the peaceful submission of the prince to the commitment, after he was freed from the phrenzy of his rage. The truth of the fact has been doubted; but, it is delivered by several grave historians, such as Hall, who died in 1447, who mentions it in *folio 1*. Grafton, perhaps his copyist, at p. 443, and the learned Sir Thomas Elyot, a favorite of Henry VIII. in his book called *The Governour*, relates the same in p. 102, book ii. c. 6, of that treatise. These were all long prior to Shakespeare, or the author of another play, in the time of queen Elizabeth, styled Henry V. It must have been the poets that took up the relation from the historians, and not the historians from the poets, as some people have asserted. This was not the only time of his commitment. In 1471, he was confined by John Horneby‡, mayor of Coventry, in the Cheylesmor in that city; and arrested with his two brothers in the priory, probably for a riot committed there. The reform of this great prince was very early; for I never can believe him to have been a hypocrite when he wrote in that strain of piety to his father, on the subject of a victory obtained at Usk, over the famous Glyndwrll. The other play of Henry V. which I allude to, was written before the year 1592. In the scene in which the historical account of the violence of the prince against the chief justice is introduced, Richard Tarlton, a famous comedian and mimic, acts both judge and clown. One Knell, another drole comedian of the time, advised the prince, and gave the chief justice such a blow as felled him to the ground, to the great diversion of the audience. Tarlton the judge, goes off the stage; and returns Tarlton the clown; he demands the cause of the laughter, "O," says one, "had thou been here to have seen what a terrible blow the prince gave the judge." "What strike a judge!" says the clown, "terrible indeed must it be to the judge, when the very report of it makes my cheek burn§."

Want of room obliges us to postpone any farther extracts from this work at present, but we shall resume them on the first opportunity.

[To be continued.]

* See the form of the tomb and sculpture in Doctor Ducarel's App. to the History of Lambeth, p. 96. tab. iv. v.—and Ph. Transf. lxiii. tab. iv. v.

† St. George's, Southwark.

‡ Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, i. 148.

§ Tour in Wales, i. 369.

¶ Br. Biog. iii. 2145.

P O E T R Y.

DAPHNIS AND PHAON.

A PASTORAL.

WHEN setting Sol, through clouds of varied hue
 Shot golden rays, and shadows longer grew;
 While weary swains pursued their homeward way,
 And left the labors of the toilsome day;
 On verdant hills, with grazing cattle spread,
 Their fleecy flocks two youthful shepherds fed:
 Beneath an elm, placed on the mossy ground,
 While fields and groves and meadows smil'd around,
 Their rural lays these rustic shepherds try'd:
 Thus Daphnis sung, and Phaon thus reply'd.*

DAPHNIS.

Though blooming spring bedecks each flow'ry field,
 And verdant herbage fruitful valleys yield;
 Though nature smiles, our flocks and herds rejoice,
 And sylvan music adds its warbling voice,
 No rural pleasure Phaon's breast enjoys,
 Some secret cause its wonted peace destroys:
 With down-cast looks he wanders o'er the plain,
 And leaves the haunts of every joyful swain,
 Nor sings while nymphs and shepherds gather round,
 As once they did to hear the pleasing sound.
 Has some lov'd sheep to unknown pastures stray'd,
 Or from the fold been by foul hands conveyed?
 Or hast thou felt a lover's secret pain?
 Or by some nymph been slighted with disdain?
 Why thus with care or hidden grief distress'd?
 What cause, alas! has touch'd my Phaon's breast?

PHAON.

Though all my ewes had fall'n the tiger's prey,
 Though prowling wolves had torn their young away,

That loss I could with resignation bear,
 And no coy nymph's contempt would claim a tear:

Yet on these hills my sorrows I repeat,
 And seek relief in ev'ry lone retreat.
 As fields and groves the bitter blasts obey,
 As blooming flow'rs with pinching frosts decay,
 As nature mourns with wint'ry storms oppress'd,
 So hapless grief has seiz'd my youthful breast.
 With me our great, our mutual loss deplore—
 Oh, Daphnis—dear Philander is no more!

DAPHNIS.

From these retreats is joy for ever fled,
 Our only friend, the best of shepherds, dead!
 No more my flocks with pleasure shall I keep,
 But must, (as on these hills I watch the sheep)
 Myself to grief and sympathy resign,
 Join sigh to sigh, and mingle tears with thine.
 No more my pipe shall on the mountains play,
 Nor hail with jocund songs the coming day;
 These verdant hills I often will forsake,
 And frequent visits to his cottage make;
 Unto his grave by moonlight oft repair,
 And leaves of yew with cypress scatter there.

PHAON.

Why do the lambs in sportive gambols play?
 Why do the winds their balmy sweets convey?
 Why do the woods afford a calm retreat?
 Why do the birds their joyful songs repeat?
 No more ye lambs with wanton frolics bound:
 No more ye winds diffuse your fragrance round:
 No more ye woods a peaceful shade supply:
 No more ye birds your tuneful voices try:
 Let all these rural scenes their loss deplore,
 Let pleasure cease, and beauty be no more.†

* Thus Daphnis spoke, and Strephon thus reply'd.

† Fair Daphne's dead, and beauty is no more.

POPE.
 POPE.

DAPHNIS.

His sheep I met upon the dewy lawn,
When day with rosy light began to dawn;
They seem'd to wait their master's kind
return,

And bleating rambled, pensive and forlorn.
Ahme! in vain his flocks their loss deplore,
In vain we grieve—Philander is no more.
Yet must I still lament—it is decreed—
He's gone, whom none in friendship could
exceed.

He sympathized, whene'er he knew my
grief;
Nor ever did I ask, in vain, relief.
To whom in sorrow can I now repair?
To whom my joys or secret thoughts de-
clare?

PHAON.

Ye birds, that mourn the mates with
which ye sung,
Ye ewes, that bleat in vain to meet your
young,
Ye trees, whose leafy honours oft retreat,
Ye plants that droop, depriv'd of sum-
mer's heat;
O! where can soothing comfort be pos-
sels'd

To lessen grief, or succour the distress'd?
My fleece charge oft on the hills he kept,
And often watch'd them while his Phaon
slept.

Beneath the shade, or by the murmur'ing
brook,

To's voice I listen'd leaning on my crook.
With him how swiftly flew the Summer's
day!

With him how Winter ev'nings stole away!
But now alas! he's gone; nor did I crave
His last adieu, nor follow to his grave.

DAPHNIS.

When but a youth, with him my flock
did feed;

He taught me first to tune the vocal reed,
Why Summer months are warm; why
Winter cold;

The stars, their courses, and their names he
told;

Why the bright orbs in dark eclipse we
view,

And to what land the sun by night withdrew.
But now that pleasing strain's for ever ceas'd,
And from all cares he's now alas releas'd;
In happier mansions, midst the truly blest,
His spotless soul enjoys eternal rest.

PHAON.

With thee I sympathize, thy voice could hear
Till twinkling stars begin to disappear;
(Though half my grief would still remain
untold)

But lo! our flocks now wander to the fold;
The sadly pleasing theme I'll not pursue,
Farewell my Daphnis, and Philander too.

J. T.

INSCRIPTION

FOR A RUINED HERMITAGE.

By Mrs. WEST,

Hic sacra quies, & nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum varieturum.

VIRG. Georg. III.

THE world unknowing, by the world
unknown,

By science nurtur'd, blest with health
and ease,

I tasted joys, from crowded cities flown,
And learn'd the science how myself to
please.

Regardless, who should hold the reins of
power,

No cares my roving fancy dar'd t'enslave;
Save, ere rude Winter stript my leafy

bower,
To pile with choicest fruits my rocky
cave.

Here my pursuit, the best that man can find,
Was meditation, nurse of thought sub-
lime!

Vast are the treasures of th' immortal mind,
And long the chain from human to di-
vine.

That chain to scan, those treasures to dis-
play,

To view delighted, rich Creation's store,
Thro' the vast maze of infinite to stray,
And morn and eve the ruling God
t'adore,

Employ'd my days: nor thou, young
stranger, deem

The tear of Pity was Alcander's due;
To joys monastic, slight in thy esteem,
From fame and fortune, and delight I
flew.

Scorn not the lessons of time-nurtur'd age,
Like thee I thought in life's delightful
prime;

Eager my country's favour to engage,
I yielded up the riches of my time.

The love of man, ill founded love! in-
spir'd

A generous passion, but it charm'd not
long;

Amaz'd I saw, how sordid interest fir'd
Alike the noble and the vulgar throng.

To prove their hearts, I seem'd by sorrow
bow'd,

And found the friend I trusted most
was flown;

Incens'd to see th' unlook'd for change, I
vow'd

To live in future for myself alone.

Yet

Yet from the world this useful truth I glean'd,
That nothing mortal can the soul suffice;
Gradual from man, my wandering thoughts
I wean'd,
Arrang'd, compos'd, and plum'd them
for the skies.

You moulder'ing grot with moss and ivy
cas'd,
To ruin verging, was my lov'd retreat;
My favorite garden yon uncultur'd waste,
Those sapless oaks, my shade from noon-
tide heat.

The spot is sacred, where the dead repose;
May no rude foot invade my once lov'd
cell;
Unhurt may Philomel repeat her woes,
And undisturb'd the lark and thrush
dwell.

Bereft of his all-cheerful smile
Mute were the blackbirds' lay;
No more with music he'd beguile
The evening hours away.

So must the heart unwarm'd by Love,
Or Friendship's finer glow,
A fruitless waste unfertile prove,
Nor one true blessing know.

As the warm Sun can life impart
To seeds immers'd in earth,
So friendship vegetates the heart,
Gives tender passions birth.

Oh! may that Sun my soul refine,
It's genial fire impart;
Affection live for ever mine,
Within my glowing heart.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

TO THE RIVER AVON.

AVON, as oft thy flowery banks I tread,
Far from the tumults of the busy day
Retiring—when pale Cynthia shoots her
ray
Thro' the still wood; by melancholy led,
I love to hear thy slowly murmur'ing
stream,
And think that lull'd, with thee in calm
repose,
I could forget the anguish of my woes.—
But ah! how quickly fades th' illusive
dream.—
Sad memory bids each scene of joy expire,
And in slow whispers tells my plaintive
soul,
That as thy streams, O Avon, e'er shall
roll,
So shall the throbs of woe my bosom fire;
Till Death's consoling balm shall bring
relief,
And close the bleeding arteries of grief.

Rugby.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

ON HOPE.

BY THE SAME.

SAY, what is hope? a golden beam
That dances o'er the silver stream,
On its dear bosom softly plays,
Beguiles our sight ten thousand ways,
And pleases wheresoe'er it strays.

Various the colour which it takes,
Various the movement which it makes;
The eager eye, with glad surprize,
Gazes, and gazes 'till it dies,
In vain expects again to rise.

Ah! such is Hope's delusive beam,
Fantastic phantom! Fancy's dream,
Or funny vapour o'er a stream;
It plays around our wishful souls,
And for a while our grief controuls.

It waves before our willing sight,
Paints the gay shadows of delight,
Those shadows fade! glad pleasures go,
We're taught alas! with pain to know,
True happiness, ne'er dwelt below.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

WITHOUT the Sun's indulgent beam
Could Nature beauty yield?
What tho' her womb with treasure teem,
How barren were the field.

Without his golden, gladsome ray
Could smiling Spring arise?
Could blooming blossoms grace the day,
Or blushes paint the skies?

SONNET.

TO MERCY.

BY JOHN RANNIE.

VICEGERENT of the everlasting God,
Whose throne unchanging majesty sur-
rounds;
Whose presence gilds Afflictions dire abode,
And cheers the sorrowing wretch that
guilt confounds.

P p a

A a

As fiery Vengeance lifts the threat'ning sword,
To crush the trembling victim of his hate,
While rigid justice seals the stern award,
From thee he hopes—and meets a milder fate.

Meek angel! still, with benediction mild,
Thy sacred virtues to my soul convey,
And, as I wander o'er life's barren wild,
Be still the blest'd companion of my way.

Still from my path the fiends of darkness chase,
And purify my heart with heav'n-reflected grace.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

By Mrs. West.

— Omnium
Versatur urna serius ocyus,
Sors exitura, Hor.

Is there a duty unfulfill'd
Miranda calm enquired;
Whilst Admiration wept applause,
She worshipped and expired.

I watch'd the fluttering pulse of life,
I felt it stop and cease;
Yet on her lips the parting soul
Diffus'd the smile of peace.

A pause ensu'd:—a solemn pause,
A pause of pious awe;
The triumphs of a Christian life,
And Christian faith we saw.

Affliction in her big swollen eye,
Restrain'd the rising tear;
And while the soul return'd to God,
Was dumb with holy fear.

She saw, at least with mental ken,
Angelic forms attend;
They seem'd to wipe the dews of Death,
And soothe her tortur'd friend.

The entrance of the world unseen
From mortal films they clear'd;
And, when the silver cord was loos'd,
Their parting wings she heard.

Ye cold hard hearts, whose stubborn nerves,
Compassion never prest;
Who ne'er with Love or Pity's tear
The noble feelings feast:

Do not the visions Hope supplies
To sooth Affliction, scorn;
Well might Miranda's mortal sense
Attract the sons of morn.

The sufferer's mind, compos'd, serenity
Nor doubt, nor dread avow'd;
But (medicinal succour vain)
To heav'n submissive bow'd.

To heav'n the mother and the wife
Resign'd those powerful ties;
Which in a heart less nobly firm,
Had bid reluctance rise.

With feeble, yet with strict embrace,
She held each darling child;
Clasp'd in their dying parent's arms,
Th' unconscious infants smil'd.

Her parting charge, her kind adieu,
She breath'd in Virtue's tone;
And as she gave the kiss of death,
Suppress'd the rising groan.

'Tis done—terrestrial duties close,
Enough hath faith been tried;
She broke the sacramental bread,
Receiv'd the cup, and—died!

Ye cruel sceptics, who from man
His noblest hopes would tear;
Can ye the terminating scene
With such composure bear?

When every sinew shrinks with pain,
When the pulse feebly beats;
And life's warm current to the heart
From each cold limb retreats:

Annihilation's chilling view
Can ye support unmov'd;
Or bid eternally farewell
To all in life below'd?

Thou, bright Religion, canst alone
O'er Death's assaults prevail;
Caught on thy radiant shield of faith,
I saw his arrows fail.

Sweet Cherub! thou o'er palid grief
Canst Comfort's balm diffuse;
And, from the tomb, where Virtue sleeps,
To heav'n exalt our views.

Upheld by thee, Miranda clos'd
Serene her spotless life;
And the fond husband to his God,
Resign'd his angel wife.

Religious Hope dispels the tears
By grief to memory given;
The love, that Virtue rear'd on Earth,
Is perfected in Heaven,

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 5.

HEARD Counsel further on a Scotch Appeal; the creditors of James Stein appellants; Allan Stewart and Co. respondents. To proceed on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 5.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from the Retailers of Spirits, praying relief from certain regulations respecting the Licence Duty. Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir John Miller rose, in consequence of the notice he had given, to move for estimates of the expence of the fortifications now carrying on in the West Indies. He complained of the little respect paid to the votes of the House on the application of the money voted for the service of the Ordnance. In many cases where money had been voted expressly for repairs, the old works had been crased, and new works erected in their room, at an expence of which the end could not be seen. He wished, therefore, that some specific estimate should be laid before the House of the probable expences of the works now carrying on in the West India Islands.

Sir John ridiculed the plans of the Board of Ordnance, particularly those at Portsmouth, which, he said, he had inspected with the eye of an engineer. He complained of the little attention paid to the security of the Isle of Wight; but as that was a delicate subject, Sir John, with great propriety, refrained from exposing its weakness.—He, however, recommended it to the attention of the Master-General of the Ordnance, as, from its vicinity to France, it ought to be the object of his peculiar care. Sir John concluded with moving for estimates of the expence of the West India fortifications.

Mr. Courtenay seconded the motion.

Captain Berkeley said, he had not the smallest objection to comply with the motion so far as it could be done. It was impossible, however, to produce any exact estimate. He recommended to Sir John to withdraw his motion, and he would substitute one in its room, which would give all the information on the subject that could be given,

Sir John Miller said, he had no objection to withdraw his motion, provided the Hon. Gentleman would, in his, include the expence of the materials sent out to the West Indies, for the purpose of fortification. Sir John, with much good humour, thanked the Hon. Gentleman for his wit, although it had been at his expence.

Mr. Courtenay thought the addition unnecessary, as the Board of Engineers, in their estimates, must necessarily have included the expence of sending out materials.

The motion being withdrawn, Captain Berkeley then moved, that the estimates and computations of the Board of Engineers, appointed to examine the plans of fortification now carrying on in the West Indies, be laid before the House.

Ordered.

The Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means, were postponed; and the House immediately adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 8.

The chair being taken by Lord Cathcart, the Committee passed Rybot's Divorce Bill, and ordered it to be reported on Wednesday next. A further hearing of the Scots Appeal; on which, Council were called to the bar. Messrs. Piggot and Adam were heard for upwards of three hours, on a cause, wherein Jaffray and others were appellants, and Stewart, &c. respondents. The cause was ordered by the Lord Chancellor to stand over till Wednesday next; when Sir John Scott is to reply on behalf of the appellants.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 8.

Mr. Sheridan, after several observations on the Tobacco Bill, which he severely condemned, moved, that the several Petitions from the persons employed in the Tobacco trade, complaining of the Act passed last Session of Parliament, for putting Tobacco under the management of the Board of Excise, should be referred to a Committee of the whole House; and that such of the Petitioners as prayed to be

be heard by Counsel, might have leave to be so heard.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not intend to give any opposition to the motion, but he thought it would be proper for him to take notice of some observations thrown out by the Honorable Gentleman. He then replied to several objections started by Mr. Sheridan, and concluded, by asking whether the manufacturers were now ready to give the House that information which they had not thought proper to communicate to his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Sheridan replied, that the manufacturers were ready to make good the allegations contained in their petitions, and to prove them at the bar. The question being put on Mr. Sheridan's motion, it was carried without a division. He then moved, that the Committee of the whole House, to which the above petitions were to be referred, should sit on Thursday next: this motion passed without any opposition.

Major Scott rose and stated, that he had a petition in his hand from Captain David Williams, in the Honorable the East India Company's service, which, with the leave of the House, he should move to be received.

In the 13th article of the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, an allegation is contained, fixing a charge against him of the highest criminality—nothing less "than the murder of Rajah Mustapha Cawn, a person of great rank and eminence." It went to assert, "that he, or some other English officers, did, without any form or process, and in cold blood, put to death the said Rajah Mustapha Cawn, by severing his head from his body."

He said that any person seeing such a charge, must naturally conclude that he accordingly stood charged by the Commons of Great Britain with the crime of murder. That a newspaper, called the Gazetteer, had made the above charge universally public, by stating it in full and direct terms, quoting the charge as the declared opinion of the Commons of Great Britain. That the above report, so published, had found its way into Wales, and had tended to the considerable injury of his character and peace, particularly as he discovered no action could lie against the Gazetteer for the publication, nor any mode be adopted of acquitting himself of so severe a stigma, unless the humanity of the House of Commons would take his case into their consideration, and give him an opportunity of proving his innocence to the satisfaction of mankind, which he hoped he should be able to do. This was the substance and the prayer of the petition, and he was conscious the

justice of the House would never reject or refuse so reasonable a request.

With regard to the fact, he thought himself bound to say, that if there could be any charge brought against Mr. Williams, it was that of *mistaken lenity*, in delaying the execution of the Rajah Mustapha Cawn so long as he did. For that in the year 1781 he was appointed to a command in the service of the Nabob of Oude, under the immediate command of Colonel Hannay. That some time after he took upon him the immediate command of the fort of Gorruckpore, when he was informed by Alhad Sing and Munawar Cawn, that a Perwannah had been sent to the latter, directing him to execute the sentence of the Nabob upon Mustapha Cawn. That Munawar Cawn then not having any authority in Gorruckpore, the sentence remained unexecuted till the arrival of Captain Williams, who put it off for a considerable time until he received orders from Colonel Hannay, directing him to put Mustapha Cawn to death immediately, and that he received two more letters from the Colonel's Secretary to the same purpose; that in consequence of these repeated orders, having delayed it as long as he could, *he put the sentence in execution*, considering it to be the order of the Nabob, whom he believed himself, in this case, as implicitly bound to obey, as that of the command of his General for inflicting on a prisoner the sentence of death passed on him by a Court Martial.

That Mr. Williams, as well from common fame, as from the letters of Colonel Hannay, understood that Mustapha Cawn was a public robber, for whom a reward had been offered, and who could put himself at any time at the head of a formidable banditti. And that he considered himself responsible for what might eventually follow the disobedience of orders, and draw down upon himself, finally, the same sentence; and that he only considered himself as having done his duty.

That under these circumstances which produced in Captain Williams's own mind a strong conviction of his innocence, and from the probability that the trial of Mr. Hastings, as it has hitherto been carried on, may never give him an opportunity, by his testimony in Westminster-Hall, of removing this heavy charge, he only begged to have that opportunity from the indulgence of this House. Major Scott then moved, that the petition be received.

Mr. Francis said, that he had no manner of objection to the petition being received, as a very happy consequence might result from it, and a great discovery; guilt was often the discoverer of itself, and he believed it never had a fairer opportunity.

A short

A short conversation took place between Major Scott and Mr. Francis, when the Speaker put the question that this Petition be received, which was negatived without a division. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 9.

The Duke of Athol's Petition was referred to a Committee.

The House, in a Committee on the trade carried on between the United States of America and the British dominions, came to a resolution, that the Chairman should move the House for leave to bring in a bill to continue the act now in force for regulating the same.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to continue the Act for empowering the appointment of Commissioners, to enquire into Crown Lands, Forests, &c. &c.

Mr. Popham said, he had as yet been unable to fulfil the promise he made last Session to bring forward a bill for the regulation of the Poor; if the Session should however continue any length of time, he hoped to be enabled to bring it in before the Session ended. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Heard Counsel on the Scots Appeal, the creditors of Stein against Allan, Stewart, and Co. Deferred judgment till May 10th, in order to have the opinion of the Judges.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Mr. F. Montagu said, the emoluments of the Speaker ought to be such as to enable him to support, not only in London, but in the country, the rank and dignity which belonged to his place; the rank and dignity of the first Commoner in the kingdom. This he ought to be enabled to do, and to make a proper provision for his family, without any dependence on his private fortune, or the favors of the Crown. At present the emoluments of the Speaker were not adequate to the dignity of his situation. On an average of ten years, the annual amount of fees was 1,321. on an average of eleven years, 1,266. The sum paid from the Exchequer out of the Civil List, 1,680. It was not his intention to make any alteration with respect to fees, nor to exonerate the Civil List;

but that the sinking fund should be charged with making up the whole emoluments to the amount of 5,000. He meant also to move, a clause in the bill to prohibit the Speaker from holding any place or office under the Crown, although he was aware that former Speakers, particularly Sir Spencer Compton, and Mr. Onslow, had held offices. He then complimented the Speaker on his ability, impartiality, and great attention to public business; and concluded with moving for a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next, to consider of an allowance to the Speaker of the House, more adequate to the dignity and expence of the situation.

Mr. Marjham seconded the motion, and hoped it would pass unanimously.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was authorised to state, that his Majesty recommended an increase of salary to the Speaker.

Mr. Hussey concurred in the compliments that had been paid to the Speaker; but said, that if the Speaker was the dearest relation he had in the world, he would deprecate the present motion.

The question was put, and carried with only Mr. Hussey's dissenting voice.

Mr. Montagu then moved for an account of the fees received by the Speaker for the last ten years, which was ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Several private bills were read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 11.

The Speaker informed the House that the accounts of the fees on private bills, and the money from the Exchequer paid to the Speaker from 1776 to 1786, were on the table.

Petitions from Glasgow and Dalkeith, against the tobacco bill, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Francis gave notice, that on Monday next he should make a motion on the affair of Captain Williams, and hoped that such Members as were learned in the law, and military men, would make a point of attending on that day, as their advice and opinion would be of much importance.

Mr. Dundas wished to know the nature of the motion.

Mr.

Mr. Francis said it would be for a Committee of Enquiry.

Major Scott then moved for various papers from the India House, calculated to throw light on the transaction—and

Mr. Francis for copies of the letters from Col. Hannay and his Secretary to Captain Williams; and of the orders of the Nabob of Oude to Col. Hannay, relative to the execution of Rajah Mullapha Cawn; which were severally ordered.

The House then resolved into a Committee on the petitions praying for the repeal or modification of the Tobacco Excise bill, and examined evidence in support of the allegations. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 12.

Heard Counsel in an Appeal from the Court of Session, John Stirling, Esq. appellant, and Robert Drummond, late of the island of Jamaica, respondent. Proceeded on Monday, to which day their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 12.

Mr. Courtenay moved, that there be laid before the House a report of the additions made to the civil establishment of the Ordnance, either by the appointment of new officers, or by the increase of their salaries, since the first of January, 1784.

Also a report of the open contracts entered into with the Board, in consequence of advertisements in the public prints. Ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for a great number of accounts respecting the finances and debts of the East-India Company in the East-Indies, and in Great-Britain.

Mr. Dundas moved for copies of certain correspondence, between the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and their Governors abroad, relative to the state of their finances. Ordered.

The Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means, were postponed till Monday; after which, the House resolved into a Committee of the whole House, and proceeded in the examination of evidence in support of the petitions presented against the Tobacco Excise bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 15.

Received from the House of Commons, the American Intercourse Bill, the Tin

Exportation Bill, and several private bills.

The Council on the Appeal from the Court of Session of Scotland concluded their arguments upon this Cause, after which their Lordships reversed the Interlocutor, and ordered each party to pay their own costs. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 15.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of a proper allowance to be made to the Speaker of that House, agreeably to the dignity of his situation, and the expence attending his office,

The Master of the Rolls took the Chair.

Mr. Montagu then called the attention of the Committee to the subject: he stated the different emoluments belonging to the office, and the salaries allowed to the Speaker, which appeared to him, he said, much below the sum which ought to be allowed to the first Commoner in England. He then entered into a minute calculation of various sums which applied to this subject.

He next mentioned the reasons upon which he formed the principles of this measure; he had observed with great regret, the inconvenience which attended the situation of Mr. Onslow, a Gentleman, who had for eighteen years, so much to his own honor, and so much to the advantage of the public, filled the Chair of that House. While Mr. Onslow had continued Treasurer of the Navy, he certainly was in a comfortable situation, but after he gave that situation up, he certainly was not so; and of this the House were so well convinced, that they felt it a duty which they owed to themselves, and to Mr. Onslow, to grant to him an annuity of three thousand pounds per annum, during his life; had they not done this, Mr. Onslow must have been reduced to distress from pecuniary deficiency, a circumstance which certainly would have reflected disgrace on the English nation: having said this, he should not detain the Committee with further general observations upon the subject, but should apply to the case now immediately before them. He had drawn up a resolution, the purport of which was, that in future the Speaker of that House should have from the public purse a sum adequate to the dignity of his office; and that he should for that purpose receive annually, by way of salary, the sum of five thousand pounds, including the fee of five pounds per

per day, which he is allowed for his attendance in that House, and including some other emoluments. He observed, that there were some perquisites which it would not be necessary to notice in the bill that is now about to be brought in, among which were to be noticed two hog-heads of claret every year. Having noticed these perquisites, he made some other observations; and having complimented the present Speaker upon his candour, integrity, and the satisfactory manner in which he had conducted himself in his official capacity, he moved a resolution, the purport of which was, "That the Lords of the Treasury be directed to pay the Speaker of the House of Commons the sum of five thousand pounds annually, including the allowance of five pounds per diem for his attendance, and exclusive of certain perquisites which belong to the office of Speaker."

Mr. Ellis agreed with this resolution most heartily, and bestowed some compliments on the Speaker.

Mr. Pitt agreed with the Resolution, and trusted that there would be no difference of opinion upon this occasion; the sum he thought adequate to the end for which it was intended, and not extravagant or extraordinary.

The Resolution being put, Sir James Johnstone observed, that this subject had been very properly brought forward, but he was of opinion, that the sum of five thousand pounds was too small, he could with another thousand were added, (move! move! came immediately from different parts of the Committee) Sir James complied with the request, and moved an amendment to the Resolution, "that instead of the word *five* be substituted the word *six*."

Mr. Pitt complimented Sir James upon the laudable zeal distinguishable in his motion, but, with deference to the Committee, submitted to their consideration the propriety of abiding by the first motion: the motion as it had been made by Mr. Montagu was the result of mature deliberation, and seemed to meet completely the wishes of the House, when this subject was first introduced. Under these impressions, he hoped Sir James would consent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fox observed, that unanimity was his desire upon this occasion; but if the Committee should divide, he would divide for the larger sum.

Sir James Johnstone did not comply with Mr. Pitt's request, but persisted in his amendment.

The question was put.

The Committee divided, when there appeared, For the Amendment 154
Against it — 28

Majority — 126

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Mr. Francis then, agreeably to his motion, entered upon the investigation of Capt. Williams' affair; he did so not from any malice against Capt. Williams, or from any officiousness in his own temper, both of which he felt himself intitled to disclaim. — He observed also, that he trusted the House would acquit him of vanity, when he mentioned that he felt some satisfaction in referring the House to his character in general, as well as to his conduct in India, and in that House. He had on a former occasion observed, that he was disposed to decline the investigation of this business, even if it should appear proper to his own judgement; but he now came forward at the repeated request, solicitation, and earnest entreaty of several persons who called themselves the friends of Captain Williams; indeed Captain Williams had himself requested this. For his own part he scrupled not to say, that in this, Captain Williams was certainly extremely ill advised, and must be very unfortunate in the connexion of those whom he calls his friends, for he seriously thought them the most fatal enemies, and that Captain Williams must eventually be most seriously and lamentably convinced of this truth. That open fair hostility is more deserving of the appellation of friendship, than that species of busy, meddling, forward friendship, which tends to expose what it is his interest to conceal, and, at least, may be more fatal than the most fixed hatred, when accompanied by open avowal of determined hostility; of this description he believed was the friendship which was professed for Captain Williams by those who appeared in the character of his advocates.

He then entered at large into the subject of the execution of Mustapha Cawn, and by arguments deduced that he was illegally put to death; he recited all the circumstances of the case, and read extracts from various documents upon the table and proceedings of the House, particularly the thirteenth article of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, where this subject is recited. He considered himself entitled to persist in his former assertion, that Capt. Williams had murdered Mustapha Cawn, nor was there any thing produced upon the table by way of authority for the conduct of Captain Williams, which tended in the most remote degree to acquit him of the charge of murder; a perwannah had been talked of, by which this inhuman act was ordered, but no such perwannah was produced; application was made at the India-House for this perwannah, but the return was *non est inventus*; he was therefore entitled to say, that no such perwannah ever existed, and if there had, that it was no authority for the act of which complaint is now made.

He should now proceed to prove the fact, by way of proposition, that Mustapha Cawn was put to death:—by whom he was put to death—on what account he was put to death—who, and what he was—by what authority he was put to death—that he was put to death illegally—that Captain Williams was neither compelled nor authorized to do so, and that he murdered Mustapha Cawn: he mentioned other propositions which were illustrative of these points. The whole substance of this he contended for, not only upon the notoriety of the facts, as hereafter they may be proved in evidence, if the House should go into a Committee upon this solemn business, but also upon the face of the Petition of Captain Williams himself; this Petition he then noticed, from the commencement to the conclusion, deducing upon the whole, that Captain Williams was guilty of the charge exhibited against him; he concluded with moving, “that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the Death of Mustapha Cawn, and all the circumstances relating thereto.”

Mr. Wyndham seconded the motion.

General Burgoyne also agreed with Mr. Francis upon the propriety of this measure; he felt himself most deeply interested in this question, as it related to the honor of the British army.

The Attorney General entertained great doubts of the propriety of the House interfering in this serious business: he feared it would create a very dangerous precedent which might eventually endanger the distribution of public justice against criminal offences.

Mr. Pitt considered this as a question of great importance; he reserved his opinion as to what might be done after an inquiry shall have been instituted, but an inquiry in the present case ought in his opinion to take place; this he supported with several arguments, and concluded with giving his assent to the motion.

Mr. Fox agreed with Mr. Pitt as to the importance of this point, and the propriety of the proposed inquiry; he observed that although the Petition of Capt. Williams had very properly been rejected by that House, and consequently could not now regularly be discussed there; yet that some matter disclosed by that petition might properly come under the cognizance of the House, and from the facts that were disclosed by it there might be formed answers to any objections that might be made on the idea that this business ought to have been brought forward three years ago. He then explained clearly the rules which have always governed the practice of the House, with respect to its taking cognizance of treasons, misdemeanors,

and other offences, and how far this business came within the jurisdiction of the House, and how far it would be prudent, as well as just, to intermeddle with it; all of which went clearly to prove, that an enquiry into this business ought to be instituted; nor should the House upon those atrocious cases suffer forms to militate against substance; and he had no difficulty in saying, that murder, foul as this, ought to be prosecuted by that House, unless it should be found that there was some other mode of prosecution.

The Solicitor General opposed the motion, upon the ground that if it shall hereafter appear that this accusation is false, Captain Williams will have no redress against those who brought forward the false accusation; he disclaimed all idea of charging gentlemen with wilful evil intention, but he entertained great doubt as to the safety of this mode of proceeding, as it may affect that part of the constitution which secures the liberty of the subject.

Mr. Grenville complimented the Solicitor General upon his great legal learning, agreed with him in his sentiment and principle upon all that he had said, but differed from him in the application of those sentiments. Mr. Grenville was clearly convinced, that an enquiry was proper upon this occasion, but wished to be understood, as not binding himself to agree at present, that a prosecution shall, at all events, be ordered by that House, if the charge be proved; for that was a very different question from the present, and upon that he would now say nothing.

The Master of the Rolls observed, that the different documents relative to this business had but this day been placed upon the table; that if an enquiry were this night to be voted, some gentlemen might, before to-morrow night, upon a view of the proceedings, be led to wish that they had not voted for such inquiry; he then entered into the case in a legal view, and made many learned observations, and concluded with moving, “that this debate be adjourned until this day fortnight.”

Mr. Pitt seconded this motion, and urged the propriety of it with several arguments.

Mr. Burke spoke upon this subject generally, with his usual ability; and from the manner of the Defence of Capt. Williams, proved, that the Managers had introduced into the Charges exhibited against Mr. Hastings more relevant matter than his agents would have the public believe; for the Delinquents themselves, of their own accord, come forward, and confess the truth of these articles. Thus the Managers had testimony of the truth of the crimes exhibited against Mr. Hastings.

ings, even from those who are implicated in the guilt. He then took notice of the word animal used by Major Scott, and treated the expression with great severity, indignation, and reproof; he had no great room for doubt upon this occasion, and therefore saw no reason for delay, but had no objection to this motion, inasmuch as it might be proper for those who declared that their minds were not made up, that they should be allowed time for that purpose.

Mr. Mitford entered into the subject in a legal point of view, and expressed his doubts whether this business could, constitutionally come under the cognizance of that House.

The question was then put on the adjournment of this debate until this day fortnight, which was carried without a division.

TUESDAY, March 16.

Mr. Alderman Newnham brought up the report from the Committee to which the petitions for the Bishop Stortford Canal had been referred; and moved for leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. Yorke said, he would oppose the proposition for a canal in the very first stage, as injurious to the county which he had the honor to represent, and contrary to the wishes of the principal land-owners through whose estates it was to pass.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, the objections to the intended bill might be obviated when it came to be committed.

Sir William Young opposed the bill, as tending to counteract the navigation laws by diminishing the coasting trade.

Mr. Pulteney thought the House ought to see what the bill was, before deciding on its merits. The notion that inland navigation tended to diminish the coasting trade was an error long since exploded, as much as that the invention of machinery to facilitate labour tended to injure manufactures and deprive the poor of bread. Inland navigation, as it facilitated the transportation of commodities from one place to another, promoted industry, increased consumption, and added to the coasting trade. This was no longer matter of speculation, but a truth ascertained by experience.

Sir James Johnstone said, he always supported Turnpike and Canal bills, which experience had constantly shewn to be useful, notwithstanding the apprehensions that had sometimes been entertained of their danger. When the first Turnpike bill was brought into the House, the City of London, and the Counties of Middlesex and Surry, had petitioned against it, as a

thing that threatened to ruin the whole country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that although it was not often in his power to pay much attention to such bills as that which was now moved for, he had felt it his duty to attend, in consequence of a petition from the University of Cambridge, against the proposed canal. The petition stated, that the new canal would materially injure the navigation of the River Cam. He should not, however, have thought that a sufficient reason for opposing the motion for leave to bring in a bill, because the proper time for ascertaining the fact would have been in a Committee. But as a great majority of those, whose property was likely to be affected by it, appeared to be against it, he thought the sooner the proposition was got rid of the better.

Mr. Sheridan said, the majority was not against it; and repeated the proportions as stated by Alderman Newnham.

The House having divided, there appeared, For the Bill, — 38
Against it, — 101

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the several petitions presented against the Tobacco Bill, Sir Watkin Lewes in the chair; and three witnesses were examined, after a short altercation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Sheridan. From the evidence of the first witness, (Mr. Hutchinson) it appeared, that since the operation of the late Act, viz. from October 11 to January 12, he had incurred penalties to the amount of 1344l. 0s. 1d. of which he had kept an account, and he believed many more had escaped his notice. In 25 instances the penalties were incurred by an increase in the weight of goods in consequence of moisture, and amounted to 604l. 0s. 1d. The remaining sum of 740l. was incurred by deviations from the regulations of the Act, in the progress of manufacture, which were absolutely necessary to render his goods saleable. He stated many other hardships with great perspicuity, and declared, that the continuance of the Act would compel many honest men to decline business, or to carry their capitals and skill to other countries. — Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Taddy were then examined, whose evidence very strongly corroborated that of Mr. Hutchinson.

The Chairman reported progress, and Mr. Sheridan moved that the Committee do sit again on Thursday. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The order of the day being read for going into a Committee of the House to take into consideration the Report from the

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Select

Select Committee, on the petition of his Grace the Duke of Athol, the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Macdougall in the chair.

General Murray moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for appointing Commissioners to examine and enquire into certain rights, revenues, and possessions in the Isle of Man.

Sir Joseph Mawbey desired to know upon what grounds the motion was made, as he understood that the Duke of Athol had long ago surrendered to the Crown all his rights and privileges in the Isle of Man, for a valuable consideration.

Mr. Dundas admitted, that a transaction under the authority of an Act of Parliament had taken place between the Duke of Athol and the Crown respecting the Isle of Man: but he believed it was very well known, that it had not undergone that investigation which its importance both to the public and to the noble Duke required. The Act of Parliament to which he alluded, proceeded solely upon the idea that the only advantages which the Athol family enjoyed from the Isle of Man were derived from the illicit trade carried on there; and the fact was, that the principal object of that Act was the suppression of smuggling, which at that time was a loss to the revenue of almost 250,000l. a year. All that the Duke demanded, was an enquiry into the truth of his allegations; and if it should appear that an estate had actually been taken from him, he certainly was entitled to reparation; if, on the contrary, it should turn out that he had already received too much, then undoubtedly he should be obliged to refund.

Sir Joseph Mawbey allowed, that the principal object of the bill was the prevention of smuggling; but he remembered very well that, when the bill passed, the compensation to the Duke of Athol was considered as very ample. He said he had very little hopes of any money being refunded in consequence of the proposed enquiry; he was rather apprehensive that the result would be an additional demand on the public purse.

Mr. Rose supported the motion for an enquiry, which he said might, perhaps, turn out to be advantageous both to the noble Duke and to the public.

Lord Frederick Campbell supported the motion, and bore testimony to the great reluctance with which the late Duke of Athol had agreed to the proposal of Mr. Grenville.

Mr. Hawkins Browne also spoke in favor of the question; and the same being put, it was carried in the affirmative without a division.

Mr. Edmund Bastard moved, that there be laid before the House, an account of

the fees and perquisites paid for the last seven years to the Collector of the Customs, and the other officers of the Revenue, in the island of Newfoundland.

Mr. Rose hoped the Hon. Gentleman would consent to withdraw his motion, as an enquiry had already been instituted in consequence of complaints made on that subject.

Mr. Bastard agreed to withdraw his motion, on the faith that the result of the enquiry would effectually redress the complaints of the merchants.

The other orders of the day were postponed; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Heard Counsel on an Appeal from Scotland, wherein ———— Rothead, Esq. is appellant, and Sir David Kinlock, Baronet, respondent. Proceed to-morrow.

Read a third time, and passed, the Tin Exportation bill. Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

After which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 18.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the petitions against the Tobacco Excise bill, Mr. William Ranson was called in. He had incurred heavy losses by the bill; had endeavoured to comply with the regulations of the bill, but found it impossible, and had become liable to penalties in so many instances, that nothing but his confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Legislature to repeal the bill had induced him to carry on the trade.

He stated, that by the frequent taking of stock his business was materially interrupted, and his property wasted; and all this without producing any good effect in preventing smuggling. That after declaring the specific purposes for which tobacco was opened, or snuff-work laid down, it was frequently necessary, from unavoidable circumstances, to alter the original intention, which the act did not permit, to the great loss of the manufacturer. That the weight of tobacco can never be declared with precision before opening the hog-head, and for every error the manufacturer is liable to a penalty. That great loss and inconvenience arose from the system of notices. In particular, on the 5th of March he gave notice to the Excise Officer of

of having laid out 271lb. of returns; and the Officer, when he came, refused to take the weight, though he saw the article in the scales; by which the witness was prevented from executing an order he had received. That if the Commissioners of Excise had not in many instances suspended the operation of the Act, he could not have gone on with his business; and that he believed these indulgences had been granted to him in consequence of his good character, and being able to state the hardships of his case in person. That he did not recollect a single instance in which his books agreed with those of the Excise officers; and had he not been able, by a slavish attention to his accounts, to correct the errors of the Excise officers' books, he must have been subjected to heavy penalties; and, after all, he might have had any quantity of smuggled tobacco on his premises without the officers being able to detect it. That it was impossible to keep a regular account of stock, or to fix a rate for the produce of the manufactured from the unmanufactured commodity. He instanced a variety of cases of increase of weight on one package, and decrease on another, at different times; and of produce from raw materials beyond the rate established by the Act. That several sorts of snuff could not be completed till they were taken from the mill, and the act required that they should be completed at the mill. That the consumption of tobacco stalks, flour, and Spanish, was completely prohibited by the act, so that the stalks remained a dead weight on the hands of the manufacturer. That in general the different flavours of snuff arose not from any chemical mixture, but from the mode of preparing and proportioning the materials, which the bill enabled the Excise officer to discover with the greatest exactness; and that the secret for making a particular sort of snuff, in possession of Sales and Pollard, which would have sold for from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds before passing the act, was now of very little value, the proprietors having great reason to believe that other persons had obtained the knowledge of it.

The witness then read a letter from a manufacturer at Newcastle, to an eminent house in the City, stating the great diminution of the tobacco and snuff trade in that part of the country, and also in the town of Hull, from the prevalence of smuggling, which, though sold in small parcels, amounted in the whole to a very considerable quantity, to the great injury of the fair trader, as well as of the revenue. The witness declared, that in his opinion it was impossible to extend the operation of the Excise laws to the manufacture of tobacco.

Mr. Thomas Yeath was then called. He stated a great number of objections to the act, so far as it affected the manufacture of snuff; in particular, from the power given to the officer of taking stock in any stage of the manufacture, by which he had an opportunity of exposing the whole process. He said, the secrets of the trade were of great value, for which he himself had paid several thousand pounds. He added, that if the present act were to continue for four or five years, he should be doing great injustice to his family, if he did not avail himself of the opportunity of carrying his manufactory to some other part of the world.

Mr. Withart delivered a very long and clear testimony against all the objectionable parts of the act. He pointed out the various absurdities with which it abounded, and demonstrated the hardship which it imposed upon the fair trader, while it opened a door to the smuggler.

Mr. Franklyn, of Bristol, followed, and went over the general grounds of objection to the act, selected by the preceding witnesses.

The Chairman reported progress, and the Committee are to sit again to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Heard Counsel further in the Appeal from the Court of Session, James Rothead, Esq. Appellant, and Sir David Kinlock, Respondent; after hearing Mr. Wright, judgment was postponed till Monday.

Read a third time, and passed, the bill for the more equal and expeditious payment of creditors in Scotland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 19.

General Murray brought in the bill for appointing Commissioners to examine and enquire into certain rights, possessions, and privileges, in the Isle of Man, set forth in the petition of his Grace the Duke of Athol, which was read a first time.

Some conversation then took place as to the second reading, which, on the motion of Mr. Curwen, was fixed for Monday three weeks, being the first day of the House meeting after the Easter holidays.

The order of the day being read, the House went into a Committee of the whole House, Sir W. Lewis in the chair, to consider the petitions against the Tobacco bill.

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Bulking, of Liverpool, and Mr. Richard Baker, Tobacco Engine and Press-maker, were examined; whose evidence was strongly corroborative of that given by the gentlemen who had been previously examined on the same subject. The latter witness concluded with saying, that

in consequence of the present act, he had heard of four capital manufacturers of this country who had determined to remove their fortunes and business to another.

The Chairman having reported progress, the House adjourned to Monday.

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

OPERA-House.—The Operas are continued to be performed at Mr. Colman's theatre; mean time Mr. Taylor, the Manager of the old house, and Mr. O'Reilly, the Projector of the new, are contending in Chancery. From the little countenance shown by the Lord Chancellor to Mr. O'Reilly's plan, there are but few hopes he will obtain his patent.

A new serious Opera was performed here on the 6th of April, called *L'Usurpator Innocente*, or *The Innocent Usurper*. The music by Frederici was good. Marchesi and Madame Mara made their first appearance this season, and were received with that degree of applause their great merits deserve.

Drury-Lane Theatre.—The season at this theatre, though not marked with much variety, has been peculiarly profitable to the Managers. Cobb's opera of the *Haunted Tower* has now been presented fifty nights, and still continues its attractions. Some alterations of old comedies,

by the Manager, Mr. Kemble, have also been successful.

As the benefit season is now begun, the actors of both houses are exerting themselves to treat their friends with all the variety in their power.

Mrs. Jordan produced a little after-piece for her benefit, called the *Spoiled Child*; a trifle, said to be from the pen of Mr. Ford, junior. Mrs. Jordan, by her exquisite humour, rendered the character of "Little Pickle," the Spoiled Child, highly diverting.

Covent-Garden.—Mr. Quick, at this theatre, whose style of playing is so truly comic, for his own benefit performed the part of Richard III. It was generally thought his design was to burlesque the character, the audience were however disappointed: he played it seriously and successfully: the receipts of the house were the largest ever known.

Mr. Garrick's dramatic romance of Cymon has been reduced to an after-piece, and makes a very agreeable addition to an evening's entertainment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dresden, March 28. Yesterday Count de Harzfeld had a public audience of the Elector in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Elector of Metz, as Arch Chancellor of the Empire, to notify the vacancy of the Imperial Throne, and formally to invite his Electoral Highness to appear at Frankfort, in person or by proxy, on the first of July next, in order to proceed to the election of a new Emperor.

Stockholm, March 30. The King of Sweden embarked on board the *Amadis* yacht on the evening of the 26th inst. and fell down the channel on his way to Finland, but finding the wind unfavourable he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 28th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the prior possession of the promontories of Porkala and Hango-Udd. After this point was obtained, the Baron de Cederström, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Roderwick,

situated at a small distance. The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 rubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, but all the public stores, and a warehouse, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt. This blow was struck on the 16th instant, and M. de Cederström returned on the 17th to Hango-Udd.

Vienna, April 3. The meeting of the Diet in Hungary is fixed for the 7th of June, and the Coronation in that kingdom is expected to take place about the middle of July.

Stockholm, April 3. Advices have been received, that the King of Sweden reached Abo in safety on the 31st of March, and set out for Helsingfors the next morning.

Copenhagen, April 10. This morning the Prince of Denmark, attended by Marshal Bulow and General Huth, set out for Holstein.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 21. Yesterday two young ladies, who had gone to the Calton Hill

Hill for a walk, having some words, one of them drew a pen-knife, and thrust it with such violence into the back of the other, that he immediately dropt down. The assistance of medical gentlemen was in a very short time procured, and the wound dressed; but, notwithstanding all their endeavours, he died about three hours after.

Dumfermline, April 15. A few days ago, a most inhuman murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Dumfermline, by a person apparently insane. Having gone into a farm-house, where there were only a woman and a person in distress, the woman, not liking the stranger's appearance, entreated him to be gone; and finding that he was still lurking about the village, she applied to one of her neighbors, (a farmer) to endeavor to persuade him to leave the place, which the farmer did; but as soon as his back was turned, the stranger aimed a blow at him with an axe he had concealed, and fractured his skull in so shocking a manner, that he died in two days after. The perpetrator of this horrid crime is in custody.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Wolverhampton, March 31. On Monday last an inquisition was taken at the Four Crosses inn, before Mr. Warner, Coroner, on the body of Mr. Wilks Williams, a passenger in the Chester coach, who, when the coach stopped at the above inn, was found dead therein. It appeared that he had laboured under a violent illness for some time. The jury returned a verdict, that he died by the Visitation of God.

Southampton, April 2. Thursday last, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire was occasioned by the swealing of a hog, near a barn at Whiter's wood, belonging to Mr. William Rogers of this town. The wind being pretty high, carried the lighted straw to the thatch of the barn, which burnt so rapidly (there being a great scarcity of water) that the whole building, and a small dwelling house, with several stacks of corn and hay, were entirely consumed in about three hours.

Plymouth, April 10. Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the town was thrown into the greatest consternation by drums beating to arms, and the alarm bell ringing. On enquiry, it was found a most dreadful fire had broke out amongst a stock of some thousands of bavins at his Majesty's Victualling Office here. Assistance was soon got; and by the spirited management of four large engines, and taking down the pile of bavins, in about two hours the conflagration was got un-

der, to the great satisfaction of the whole town. Had the fire broke out in the night instead of the morning, there is not the least doubt but the bakehouse, &c. must have been burnt to the ground.

York, April 12. A few days ago the Town of Sheffield agreed with the Northumberland Fishery Society (incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in the last session) for the delivery of one ton and a half of sea fish weekly, at a certain price, for the term of twelve calendar months. The Society propose to send two vessels, with wells in them to keep the fish alive, to Hull weekly, from which place light boats will be dispatched to Selby, from whence the fish will be immediately conveyed to Sheffield by land carriage. By the same conveyance of well boats, the Northumberland Society propose to supply the towns of Hull and Leeds with fresh sea fish, at a very moderate price. By this means sea fish, which is now a luxury, will be made an article of housekeeping for the inhabitants of Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield.

Wolverhampton, April 14. At Burton in this county, a boy and girl being on Thursday last lading water for washing out of the river Trent, the stream whereof was remarkably low, the boy discovered, and suddenly exclaimed, "What a parcel of money there lies!" and on going in he actually picked up ten or twelve guineas; upon the report whereof, it is said, others searching more minutely, took up to the amount of twenty-seven guineas. No conjecture of this extraordinary circumstance can be formed, other than that it having been dropped by some one navigating the river when much fuller of water, and without suspicion of the matter.

Chelmsford, April 14. At the quarter sessions holden here, on Tuesday last, Thomas Johnson, the noted boxer, appeared, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment, which had been preferred against him and several others, for a riot at Chinkford, in Essex, where a battle was fought some time ago between one Levi, a Jew, and Lee, two well known pugilists, in which Johnson was the second to one, and Joe Ward, another famous boxer, to the other; they were all four indicted, and all, but Ward, have been taken into custody: him they cannot yet get hold of.

Johnson entered into a recognizance for his appearance at the next sessions to take his trial, but Levi and Lee not being able to procure bail, both pleaded guilty to the indictments against them, and put themselves on the mercy of the court, begging their lenity, on account of the battle being fought to decide a quarrel between them, and not for money, and that they were hard-working men, and did not get their living by prize-fighting.

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The Court took these circumstances into their consideration, and told them that having pleaded guilty, they had taken the best step to atone for their offence, and therefore committed them to the House of Correction for one month only, and to find sureties for their good behaviour for three months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 30. On Friday morning last, Monsieur L'Abbé Voegler, Chaplain and principal Musician to the King of Sweden, gave a specimen of his wonderful abilities on the great organ in Saint Paul's Church.

The piece he performed was one of his own composition, entitled, "the Siege of Jericho," with all its fine accompaniments, such as passages describing the march of the army, the sacking of the place, the tumbling of the walls, the rushing winds, &c. &c. all of which were so finely imitative of the originals as to gain him the greatest commendations as a performer and composer.

The audience consisted of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Barrington, the Honourable Daines Barrington, several Dignitaries of the Church, and a few of the first musical characters in the kingdom.

When the concert was over his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, after paying the Abbé many compliments on his fine performance, expressed a wish that he would perform before his Majesty, as his Royal Highness said, "he was very sure, from his representation, the King would be pleased to hear him." The Abbé returned a polite answer, and said nothing could afford him greater satisfaction than such an honor.

April 1. Yesterday a dreadful fire broke out in a timber-yard at the Hermitage, which did very considerable damage. And last night, about nine o'clock, another fire at No. 7, Great Wild-street. Several engines attended, but notwithstanding every effort that could possibly be used, water was so difficult to obtain, and the wind so very high, that the whole was consumed, together with some extensive concerns backwards. What makes this circumstance more melancholy is, that the poor lodgers were not only deprived of their home, but the midnight plunderers, taking advantage of their terror and confusion, were robbing them of what miserable furniture they were endeavouring to save from the flames. Some of them, however, have been apprehended.

April 6. The first stone of the new Opera-house, in the Haymarket, was laid on Saturday by Lord Buckinghamshire; Lady Caroline and Lady Emily Hobart were with him.

The inscriptions on the stone were these: On one side, "The King's Theatre in the Haymarket, first built in the year 1703, but unfortunately burnt on the 17th of June, 1789."

On another, "*Preval ebri Jussitia.*" On the top of the stone were these words—

"The first stone of this new Theatre was laid on April 3, 1790—in the 30th year of the Reign of King George the 3rd, by the Right Hon. John Earl of Buckinghamshire—His Lordship's motto was at the bottom—*Auctor Præstio Facit.*"

The other forms were as follow—The stone was cut to receive some of the latest coin of the present King; these Mr. Taylor gave Lord Buckinghamshire, and he placed them there.

Mr. Novosieliki, the architect, gave Lord B. a silver trowel, with which he laid the mortar about the stone. The trowel had the Hobart arms, and this inscription.

"This is the trowel, with which the Earl of Bucks laid the foundation of the New Opera House in the Haymarket, April 3, 1790."

The Coldstream band attended, and played God save the King, &c. &c.

Yesterday morning, at half past five o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the back of Union-court, in the Maze, Southwark, which raged with increasing fury for more than three hours. Upwards of twenty houses were consumed; it broke out at a corkcutter's. It is remarkable, that the great fire in Wapping, last week, broke out at a corkcutter's also; it was some time before any water could be procured.

10. Sir Joshua Reynolds has, within these few days, received a most flattering testimony of the high esteem he is held in both as a master in his art, and an elegant writer, and that from no less a personage than the Empress of Russia. Count Woronzow, the Russian Ambassador, waited on Sir Joshua on Friday, by the express order of her Majesty, to communicate her thanks to that illustrious artist for the great satisfaction he had derived from the perusal of his discourses delivered at the Royal Academy, and for a large picture that he had painted for her Majesty. The Count delivered Sir Joshua, at the same time, a gold box with the Empress's picture set in diamonds, as a present from her Imperial Majesty.

On Tuesday night, about half past nine o'clock, as Mr. Higgins, coal-merchant, of

of Bride-lane, was going home, he was stopped within a few doors of his own house, by three footpads, who attempted to rob him. Mr. Higgins making some resistance, was terribly cut and bruised about the face; and not content with this, the villains forced into his mouth some kind of instrument, which greatly lacerated the inside of his lips and gums, and almost perforated his tongue. The fellows took from Mr. Higgins a bunch of keys, and had actually turned out his breeches pockets to look for other booty, but were disappointed, as in their hurry they omitted to completely pull out that one from the bottom, in which were Bank notes, and each to a considerable amount. Mr. Higgins, we are glad to hear, is in a fair way of recovery.

Villoni, the man who stole the chest from D'Aubigny's in St. James's-street, was taken near Landguard Fort, near Harwich, and brought to town yesterday by the officers of Bow-street Bench. There were upwards of 700 guineas found upon him when taken.

On Wednesday evening two ladies having hired a boat at Greenwich to convey them to Billingsgate-stairs, went on board, and were joined in conversation by a well-looking man who was a passenger; they conversed together a considerable time, and got about half way to their destination, when he told them it was necessary, before they went any further, that they should give him their watches and money, that they had no alternative, but must instantly acquiesce; whereupon one of the ladies gave him her watch and three guineas and a half, and the other lady (who was her daughter) gave him sixteen shillings, a picture of a gentleman set in gold, and a small diamond ring. The picture, however, he returned; and the ladies were landed near Wapping, being rowed up and down until it became dark, during which they were told by the man who rowed, that if they attempted to cry out until they were put ashore, he would upset the boat. The above boat belonged to a ship, and it is necessary to remark, that neither of the men had the appearance of a waterman.

On Saturday last Guarnard Villoni, a Neapolitan, and Hubert Martignon, a native of France, were finally committed to take their trial, for feloniously stealing from the dwelling-house of Mr. D'Aubigny one iron chest, value four guineas and a half, and 1200*l.* in cash and Bank notes, contained therein, the joint property of Colonel Tarleton, and Captain George Hardy.

April 15. Yesterday a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House, Leadenhall-street, for the election of six Directors of the East-India Company, in the room of the six who go out by rotation.

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The ballot began at nine o'clock in the morning, and closed at six in the evening, when the glasses were delivered to the scrutineers, who at half past eleven o'clock made the following report:

J. Bosanquet, Esq.	-	1152
J. Roberts, Esq.	-	1094
L. Darell, Esq.	-	1091
T. Cheap, Esq.	-	1006
R. Thornton, Esq.	-	1063
J. Townson, Esq.	-	1033
W. Ewer, Esq.	-	734
T. Compton, Esq.	-	734

On which it was declared that the six first (which are the House List) are duly elected.

The choice of Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, will be this day.

Yesterday the six following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank of England, in the room of those who went out by rotation: William Manning, Esq. John Puget, Esq. Brooke Watson, Esq. John Pearse, Esq. James Reed, Esq. and John Peter Theluffson, Esq.—The Lord Mayor had 118 votes.

Mr. Pitt yesterday concluded his bargain for another Lottery: the bidders were

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Hankey	-	15	2 0
Hammersley	-	15	10 0
Angerstein and Co.	15	12 6	
Salomons and Co.	15	15 10	
Lilly and Roberts	15	16 4½	

This price supposes a Lottery of 50,000 tickets—but Messrs. Lilly and Co. will have an option to alter the number to their own scheme, if Government loses nothing by the alteration.

The premium upon the whole Lottery is 290,937*l.* 10*s.*

April 22. Tuesday night Major Gale, of Bruton-street, and Mr. Houghton, of Brook-street, were attacked at Cheshunt-wash, Herts, by four footpads, armed, who robbed one of the gentlemen of a gold watch, and his purse containing some money.

On Sunday evening, as Capt. Hamilton and his Lady were coming to town from their house at Hayes, they were stopped near the Green Man, at Ealing, by three highwaymen of very genteel appearance, who politely demanded their money, on which Captain H. immediately presented his pistol; one of the highwaymen at the sight of it fell from his horse; another, more spirited, said to him, what are you frightened at? Immediately Capt. H. fired his pistol, but without effect; on which the highwayman seized him by the hand before he could get the other, and robbed them of upwards of forty pounds, and their gold watches. The watches they returned, and that in the sight of two or three people who stood in the road.

April 24. Yesterday in the Court of King's Bench, Lord Kenyon said, that as much

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much inconvenience had arisen from the great extent of ground which is within the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench had resolved, that from and after the first day of next Trinity Term, the limits of the rules should be abridged; and that, after the first day of Trinity Term, no prisoner in the King's Bench should have more than three day Rules in each Term.

In circumscribing the extent of the rules of the King's Bench, every public house, though locally situated within the rules, is to be considered as *without* the rules; so that the Marshal is to be liable to an action for an escape, if any prisoner committed to his custody is seen in one of them.

Mr. Erskine moved the Court, for a rule to shew cause, why an information should not be filed against David Parry, Esq. Governor of Barbadoes, for an insult offered to Sir James Marriott, in the execution of his duty, as Judge of the Admiralty Court.

It appeared from the affidavits, that Mr. Parry conceived his character had been injured by some observations which had fallen from Sir J. Marriott, while he was giving judgment in a cause in the Admiralty Court. Under this idea he wrote two letters to Sir James, desiring him to retract what he had said to the prejudice of his character.—These letters appearing to Sir James to be a direct insult, he made this application to the Court of King's Bench for redress.—The Court granted a rule to shew cause.

A situation is said to be at last determined upon for a General Post Office, which will be central, and of great convenience to road accommodation.—The Old Bailey, on the South side, is to be widened, and the General Post Office to form a part of the new buildings.—This, with the new communication between Newgate-street and St. Andrew's, Holborn, will induce the proprietors of Smithfield to enterprize a grand square, upon the plan of Grosvenor-square.

24. By the arrival of the Middlesex East-Indiaman, advice was received in Leadenhall-street yesterday, of the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Guardian*, of 44 guns, on her voyage to Botany Bay. She struck on an island of ice on the 23d of December last, in lat. 44 South, and long 41½ East of London; and although every exertion was used on the part of the officers and seamen to save the ship, it was found impracticable; and on Christmas Day four boats, containing the greatest part of the crew, left the ship; but the Commander, Capt. Rieu, rejected the intreaties of the rest of the Officers, and insisted on remaining on board the ship to the last moment. One of the four boats, in which were the Rev. Mr. Crowther, the Chaplain; Mr.

Richard Farquharson, the Purser; Mr. Thomas Clements, the Master; Mr. Wadman, Master's Mate; Mr. Somerville, the Gunner; Mr. Trimlett, one of the Midshipmen, and six seamen, ten days after she left the *Guardian*, providentially met with a French merchantman, 80 leagues from Cape Natal, who carried them into the Cape of Good Hope; from whence they were conveyed to St. Helena in a French frigate called the *Diade*. The Chaplain and two of the seamen are safe arrived in the *Middlesex*; and the other gentlemen are coming passengers in the *Valentine* and *Ganges*. There is great reason to fear the other three boats were lost, as they have not since been heard of.

Friday being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met at their apartments in Somerset-place, for the election of Council and Officers for the year ensuing, pursuant to their Charter, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen, viz. Old Council continued:—George Earl of Leicester, F. R. S. Thomas Ash, Esq. F. R. S. the Rev. John Brand, M. A. Owen Salisbury Breerton, Esq. F. R. S. Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Carlisle, F. R. S. Rev. C. Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. F. R. S. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. F. R. S. Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. S. Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. John Topham, Esq. F. R. S.—New Council; Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, F. R. S. Hon. Daines Barrington, F. R. S. Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F. R. S. John Caley, Esq. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. James Earl of Fife, F. R. S. Samuel Lyons, Esq. Charles Duke of Norfolk, F. R. S. Rev. Tho. William Wrighte, M. A.—Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Rich Gough, Esq. Director; Rev. John Brand; Rev. T. W. Wrighte, Secretaries.

On Friday night, at nine o'clock, Mr. William Keeting, of the Charter House, was surrounded by eight fellows opposite the Duke of Northumberland's house, at Charing-cross. One of them immediately closed with him, and made a snatch at his watch, which Mr. Keeting held fast in his hand; they then fell together, and the villain, with the assistance of his companions, robbed Mr. Keeting of his watch and money.

April 27. Saturday the Recorder of London moved the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against a Mr. Joseph James, a tradesman in the city, for a libel upon the Lord Mayor of London.

The Recorder said, that a complaint had been exhibited before the Lord Mayor, against a servant of Mr. James, who, being legally convicted, was fined according to law, and the money paid to the parish. That in consequence of this circumstance,

Mr.

Mr. James sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, containing many gross reflections upon his Lordship's public conduct. Among other calumnious accusations, he had said that his Lordship was willing to do any thing to obtain a fine, or influence a vote; and that the man who had exhibited the complaint was some person whose object it was by such practices to *pick up shillings*, of which he had no doubt his Lordship had a share.

Mr. Recorder said he was in possession of proof that the letter was wrote by Mr. James.

A rule to shew cause was granted.

Mr. Erskine moved the Court for an information against the printer of a morning paper, for a libel upon the Duke of Athol and his family.

The libel, Mr. Erskine said, was pregnant with the worst of calumny. It was conveyed through the medium of a paragraph, and contained nearly the following terms:—"The Athol family are held by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man in such abhorrence, that were any new assignments to be granted to the Duke, an insurrection would in all probability ensue."

This libel, Mr. Erskine observed, exhibited a charge of a general nature, and was more mischievous in its tendency, than a specific accusation, because the mind was left in suspicion; and, as calumny was swallowed with avidity, the public might be impressed with an opinion, that the Athol family merited the strongest marks of reproach for some criminal conduct or high misdemeanour. It therefore became the justice of the Court to interpose, and repel this torrent of scandal against a noble family.

A rule to shew cause was granted.

MARRIED.

March 27. On Tuesday, in the Abbey church, Bath, the Rev. J. D. Perkins, of Staines, to Miss Bridget Maria Jane Northcote.

Wednesday last, at Christ church, Surrey, the Rev. Joseph Batten, Minister of Horslydown, and Lecturer on the Evidences of the Christian religion, to Miss Ellis, sister of the late Samuel Ellis, of Great Surrey-street, Esq.

On Saturday, Capt. Fremantle, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to the Hon. C. Ongley, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Ongley.

Thursday, Colonel Loftus, of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, to Lady Elizabeth Townshend, daughter to the Marquis Townshend.

Monday last, by special licence, at Prestwood, in Staffordshire, the Hon. Edward Foley, to Miss Hodgetts, of Prestwood.

April 1. At Bath, James Smith, Esq. of Ely Place, London, to Miss Diana Lang daughter of the late John Lang, Esq. of St. James's Parade, Bath.

Friday, at Bath, the Rev. Joseph Townshend, to Lady Lydia Clerke.

Last week, Mr. Charles Tuck, builder, of Edmonton, to Miss Whitbread, of the same place.

Same time, Mr. Daniel Stacey, of Hackney, to Miss Barker, of Edmonton.

3. On Thursday, James Harrison, Esq. to Miss Harvey, daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq. of Seven Oaks.

6. Yesterday, at St. Luke's church, Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq. of Exeter, to Miss Sophia Folkett, second daughter of the late Joseph Folkett, Esq. of Moore Place.

Yesterday, at St. Olave Jewry, the Rev. D. Davies, of Macclesfield, to Miss Mayer, daughter of the late Rev. P. Mayer, Vicar of Prestbury, in Cheshire.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Thomas, linen-draper, Bridge-street, Westminster, to Miss Reid, daughter of ——— Reid, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy.

Last week, at Auchmill, James Horn Elphinstone, Esq. of Logie, to Miss Davidson, of Midmar.

8. On Saturday, Mr. Spinkes, to Miss Hall, of the Strand.

Wednesday, Mr. John Lovegrove, of Cromatsh, to Miss Amelia Pleasants, of Benson, Oxfordshire.

Tuesday, at Kingsclere, Hants, Mr. R. Duckett, aged 81, to Miss Winifred Webb, aged 18, a lady of beauty and fortune.

On Monday, at York, Mr. R. M. Hutchinson, Attorney at Law, of Darlington, to Miss Anne Peacocke, of York.

Yesterday, at Dover, Mr. Adams, of Walbrook, to Miss Knowlton.

Tuesday last, at Seaford, in Sussex, Mr. James Cook, son of Lieut. James Cook, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Beard, daughter of the late Steyning Beard, Esq. of the same place.

Sunday se'nnight, at Darlington, William Russell, Esq. of Newbottle, in the county of Durham, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of the late Colonel Milbanke, and niece of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.

April 10. On Thursday last, at St. Mary-le-bone, Mr. Philips, of Clifford's-Inn, to Miss Mary Stokes, only daughter of the Rev. Joseph Stokes, late of Charles-Town, America, deceased.

On Wednesday, Mr. Edward Strickland, of Corporation-row, St. John's-street, japanner and painter, to Miss Maria Matilda Weston, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Weston, enameller, of Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield.

A few days ago, Higatt Boyd, Esq. of Dublin to Miss Phaire, of Euniceorthy, in the county of Wexford, daughter to the late Robert Dasaey, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. D. Ples-tow, Rector of Harkstead, in Suffolk, to Miss Collett, of Wetherfield, in the same county.

Saturday last, at Cooper Sale church, Thomas Peacock, Esq. of Northorpe, in the county of Lincoln, to Miss Martha Shaw, youngest daughter of Mrs. Shaw, of Bawtry, in Yorkshire.

Apr. 13. Yesterday at Marybone church, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Rev. John Eyre, of Babworth in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Charlotte Armytage, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Armytage, Bart. of Kirklees, in Yorkshire.

On Sunday, at Sir George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Drew, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-road, to Miss Ann Pierce, of Arlington-street.

Last week, James Symes, of Isleworth, aged 66 years, to Miss Ann Hughes, of the same place, aged 28 years.

On Thursday last, James Sadler, Esq. mayor of Gloucester, to Miss Hannah Turner.

Yesterday, at Lady Clifford's, the Hon. Mr. Townshend, son to Lord Viscount Sydney, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss Southwell, daughter of Lady Clifford.

Last Sunday, Capt. John Draper, in the Levant trade, to Miss Dorothy Cupol, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cupol, Aldgate High-street.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. Hulme, attorney, of Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, to Miss Elley.

Saturday last, at St. Mary Woolnorth church, Mr. Alexander Craig, to Mrs. Elizabeth Mills.

Last Tuesday, Captain Thomas Poplet, to Miss Louisa Augusta Bayly, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. of Plas Newith, Anglesey.

15. On Tuesday the 6th inst. Mr. Finch, coal-merchant, of Beaufort buildings, to Mrs. Briscoe, of Duke-street, Westminster.

About a month ago, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, the Rev. Mr. Pitcairn, minister of the gospel at Shapinshay, to Miss Peggy Rose; their ages united make 150 years. The Rev. gentleman had witnessed the interment of his late wife only three weeks before.

Yesterday, at St. Ann, Blackfriars, Thomas Rice, Esq. of the Horse Guards, to Miss Lowe, niece of Robert Lowe, Esq. of Hamp-ton Wick, Middlesex.

22. On Friday last, Thomas Riddell, of Swinburn Castle, Northumberland, Esq. to Miss Salvin, daughter of A. Salvin, of Crox-gale, in the county of Durham, Esq.

On Saturday last, at Bishopthorpe, near York, Henry Barlow, jun. Esq. of the Crown Office, London, to Miss Symondson, daughter of the late William Symondson, of Lambeth, Esq.

Lastly, at Dublin, by his Grace the Arch-

bishop of Dublin, the Rev. Archdeacon Verfchoyle, to Miss Walsh, niece to the Arch-bishop.

A few days ago, the Rev. Arthur Lord, of Clonhelly, of Ireland, to Miss Wolfe, niece to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General of that kingdom in 1740.

Tuesday. Mr. Richard Hughes, of Deptford, Kent, to Miss Sarah Warrington, of the same place.

24. Lately at Plymouth Dock, Mr. Bal-law, attorney, to Miss Drew, daughter of — Drew, Esq. of Stockton.

Tuesday se'nnight, at Rossend-house, Fife-shire, Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, to Miss Jean Campbell, daughter of Murdoch Campbell, Esq. of Rossend.

Thursday, at St. Giles's in the Fields, Charles Pembroke, Esq. of Chertsey, Surrey, to Miss Susan Pembroke, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

27. On Wednesday at Hadley, near Barnet, the Rev. James Bailey, vicar of Osley, Yorkshire, to Miss Kingdon of Westmoreland-street, Marybone.

On Friday last, at Greta-Green, John Davy, Esq. of Ingoldthorp, in the county of Norfolk, to Miss Nunn, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk.

DEATHS.

Mar. 27. Yesterday, at Greenwich, in the 75th year of his age, Josiah Hardy, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz. Sunday the 14th instant, at Greenlaw-hill, in the county of Angus, James Carnegie, Esq. of Balmathie.

A few days ago, the Rev. Richard Rider Short, L.L. D. 27 years Vicar of Newport in Shropshire.

Friday, Mr. Edward Bright, of Malden; he was a descendant of the late Mr. E. Bright, so remarkable for his corpulency, whose issue is now extinct.

Yesterday morning, Admiral Darby, Rear Admiral of England. Mrs. Darby died but a week before him.

At Bath, last week, Lady Burke.

Last week, the Rev. Thomas Camplin, Rector of Ivelchester, and Vicar of Milverton and Langford Budville, in the county of Somerset.

Monday last, Mr. John Twigg, gun-maker, of Piccadilly.

Wednesday, at Brighthelmston, Mr. Philip Meller, eldest son of James Meller, Esq. of the Custom-house.

April 1. At Tain, in Scotland, on the 27th of February, John Scott, Esq. late Master of the Hero man of war, in the 86th year of his age.

Thursday se'nnight, at his house in Hull, in his 72d year, Mr. John Huntington, an Elder Brother and the Senior Member of the

the Corporation of the Trinity-house there.

Friday last, at his house at Bushey, Herts, after a long illness, James Ibbetson, Esq. Barrister at Law, eldest son of the late Dr. Ibbetson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

Saturday, at Edinburgh, William Cumming, Esq. many years an eminent banker in that city.

Tuesday se'nnight, at Leinster-house, Dublin, Lady Geraldina Fitzgerald, third daughter of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

Yesterday, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Harding, relict of Samuel Harding, Esq. of Edware, Middlesex.

Last week, aged 88, Mrs. Bedford, of Chippenharn.

April 3. Lately, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, the Worshipful and Hon. Richard Caswell, Esq. Speaker of the Senate, and Grand Master of the Masons of that state. He was a member of the first Congress in 1775, and has repeatedly been elected Governor of that state.

Saturday last, at Brightelmstone, Captain Edward Broadley Burrow, of his Majesty's first regiment of life guards.

On Sunday, Thomas Thorelby, Esq. of Barton Mills, Suffolk.

On Wednesday last, at Scarborough, the Rev. Mark Anthony Stephenson, M.A. Tutor and Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Thursday, the Rev. Robert Le Grys, Rector of Morton, and Vicar of a Medietv of Felmingham, in Norfolk.

Yesterday, at his father's house in Covent-garden, Mr. John Macklin, only son of Charles Macklin, Esq. comedian.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Skeggs steward of Christ's Hospital.

On the 5th of March, near Lintz, in Upper Austria, M. Munsterbourg.

Yesterday, the Right Hon. the Countess of Fauconbergh, at the Earl's house in George-street, Hanover-square.

Wednesday last, at his house in Paradise-row, Chelsea, after a long and painful illness, sincerely lamented by all his friends, the Rev. E. Dicey, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Less, of Walton in Bucks, and Prebendary of Bristol.

Thursday night, Mrs. Wheatly, wife of Mr. Wheatly, tallow-chandler, in Avenary-lane.

Friday at Bath, aged 77, Mr. Wignall, of that city.

Last week the Lady of P. Buchanan, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford square.

Tuesday, at her house in Queen-street, Westminster, Mrs. Joye.

January 18, at Montego-bay, Jamaica, David Boswell, Esq.

Saturday last, at Lambeth, Mr. William

Bowler, who lately kept the new repository, Oxford-street.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Thomas Spence Duche, only son of the Rev. Mr. Duche, late Chaplain of the Asylum.

The same day, suddenly, at Titchfield, Miss Mary Bourmaster, second daughter of Captain Bourmaster of the Royal Navy.

At Carlisle, on the road from Bath, Daniel Delachrois, Esq. of Donnaghadee.

6. Lately at Bath, the Right. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

On Wednesday last, at Doncaster, John Neale, Esq.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Fitz-thomas, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas, Rector of Arrow, &c. Warwickshire.

Lately at Daventry, Mrs. Grislock, wife of Mr. Grislock, and daughter of Dr. Laughton, Vicar of Walton, Northamptonshire.

On Monday last, Mrs. Houghton, wife of the Rev. John Houghton, and mother of the Rev. Pendlebury Houghton, of Norwich, in the 73d year of her age: she was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pendlebury, an eminent dissenting minister at Leeds, and sister to the Rev. William Pendlebury, Rector of Bury Thorp cum Acklam, in Yorkshire.

Yesterday, Mr. John Shepherd, of Chiswell-street, Moorfields.

Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Walford, Venetian blind-maker, of St John square, Clerkenwell, while apparently in perfect health, and conversing with a friend at his own door, he dropped down, and instantly expired.

On the 30th ult. at Turnham-green, Mr. Twyford, late watch-maker in the Strand.

At her house, Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. Pringle, relict of the late Thomas Pringle, Esq. of Symington.

On the 20th ult. at Pittenweem, William Douglas, Esq. of Pinkerton, aged 79 years.

Lately at Naples, Prince de Jaci, at the advanced age of ninety one. He had been Ambassador from his Neapolitan Majesty to the Court of Madrid, and was of the Privy Council to that monarch, and also to the King of Spain. He filled the high office of captain-general of the armies of the Two Sicilies; and was president of the council at Naples, for the affairs of Sicily. In this last office he is succeeded by Prince de Real Amicus.

On Thursday, at her house in Windford, Mrs. George, relict of Dr. George, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Lincoln.

Saturday, at Shrewsbury, Edw. Lloyd, Esq.

22. Lately,

23. Lately, at Gainsborough, after a short illness, O'Brien, the Irish giant.

24. On Friday, Mrs. Achmuty, Lady of Thomas Achmuty, Esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

Thursday se'nnight, in her 67th year, Mrs. Wright, of Hackney, a widow lady of large fortune.

Lately, in Somersetshire, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, A. B. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, and Rector of Weare and Biddisham.

Wednesday morning, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. John Lucas, of Chelsea College.

Thursday, in Whitechapel, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Garnault.

A few days since at Bath, where he went to drink the waters, H. Pitt Sutton, Esq. of Plymouth, an officer of the Marines, on half-pay.

Lately, in Plymouth, Mr. W. Clack, a very eminent builder.

On the 3d of November, 1789, of a fever, at Calcutta, in the 31st year of his age, William Coke Arkley, Esq. son of Sir Edward Arkley, Bart, one of the Representatives for the county of Norfolk. He was a youth of uncommon spirit and resolution, which he gave proofs of at the early age of sixteen, being remarkably instrumental in retaking the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, captured by Slavonian pirates, in the year 1774.

27. In September last, at Calcutta, in Bengal, John Atkinson, Esq. Barrister at Law, second son of Mr. Atkinson, of Pall-Mall.

Yesterday, Mr. Christian Paul Meyer, of Old London-street, partner in the house of Messrs. Grote and Co.

On Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at West-Bromwich, Miss Jane Elwell, eldest daughter of Mr. Elwell, of the said place; a truly elegant, amiable, and pious young lady; the ornament and delight of her afflicted family and friends.

Endow'd with ev'ry charm of mind and face,

Join'd in a person of superior grace;
With softest manners, and a feeling heart,
True pleasure form'd to relish, or impart;
And blest'd with Faith and Virtue's mild controul,

She shone in native dignity of soul:—
But Sorrow struck, through fell Disease's power,

Gradual the sunk, and languish'd ev'ry hour;

'Till, her pure sp'rit call'd to enjoy the skies,

"Lovely in death the beauteous ruin
"lies."

As vernal flowers, blasted by chilling wind,
So falls Amanda—sweetest of her kind,
Admir'd and wept by every kindred mind.

Lately at Bristol, after a short illness, the Rev. James Newton, M. A. an eminent Dissenting Minister, and one of the Tutors of the Dissenting Academy in that city. He was respected as a sound Scholar, an able Divine, and an exemplary Christian; and will be long lamented by those of every denomination, who had the happiness of being acquainted with him.

BANKRUPTS.

William Robins, the younger, late of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, dealer in wool. Margaret Bayne, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linen and woollen draper. Valentine Wilkinson, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, rope-maker. Samuel Hill, of Pancras, Middlesex, builder. Thomas Borer, of Croydon, Surrey, victualler.—James Draper, of Manchester, Lancashire, innkeeper. John Fletcher, of Warrington, Lancashire, beer-brewer. William Lee, of Colchester, Essex, carrier. Abraham Joseph Beart, of Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross, Middlesex, wax-chandler.—Joseph Milner, of Oxford-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, but late of Mint-square, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Surrey, grocer. Samuel Stone, of Catherine wheel-alley, Whitechapel, Middlesex, cabinet-maker. John King, late of London, but now of the city of Bristol, Somersetshire, merchant. Peter Murphy, of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, Surrey, cooper. William Cloutman, late of Booth-street, Spital-fields, Middlesex, taylor. George Stone, of the parish of Liss, Southampton, shoemaker. John Guyer, of the city of Bristol, carpenter and builder. William Fletcher, now or late of the city of Bristol, hofier. Edward Cook, of Hatford, Berks, dealer and chapman. Thomas Hoitt, of Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, maltster. Thomas Eastman Price, of the town of Monmouth, but now of the city of Hereford, linen-draper. James Walton, of Altringham, Cheshire, corn-facter. John Heatherly, of Witham, Essex, apothecary and druggist. John Franks, of Boston, Lincolnshire, linen-draper. Joseph Bentley and William Parkins, of the Bull and Gate Yard, Holborn, Middlesex, copartners and horse-dealers. William Penterrick, of Malden, Essex, money-scrivener. William Emes, of Bath, Somersetshire, shop-keeper. William Bennett, of Albemarle-street, Middlesex, hotel-keeper. James Finch, of Brentwood, Essex, maltster and corn-dealer. John Morton, of Liverpool, Lancashire, hatter. Charles Christie, of Dean-street, Soho, Middlesex, broker. William Rockliff, of Kingston upon Hull, waggoner. John Barlow, late of Oxford-street, in the

the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, horse-dealer. John Broders, of Cloth-fair, London, man's mercer. Thomas Ridehalgh, late of Colne, Lancashire, wool-flapler. William Adams, late of Kingston, Jamaica, but now of Wood-street, London, merchant. Nicholas Ready Ledwich, of Fetter-lane, in the city of London, money-scrivener. William Waring, of Kingston upon Hull, linen-draper. Robert Loe, of Totnes, Devonshire, merchant. John Eaton, the elder, of Faringdon, Berks, maltster. John Loffatt, late of Hoxton, Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, dealer and chapman. William James, now or late of Bedminster, Somersetshire, and John Shortridge, now or late of the city of Bristol, boat-builders. Roger Langshaw, of the city of Chester, linen-draper. Lewis Claude Du Mitand, of Great Suffolk-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, merchant. Ambrose Roles, of Carey-lane, in the city of London, broker. John Bishop, of the city of Coventry, ribbon and stuff merchant. Joseph Matthewman, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant. James James, of Holywell-street, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, linen-draper and hosier. William Prothero and William Spraggon, now or late of the City-Road, Moorfields, Middlesex, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, and partners. John Rideout, Thomas Rideout, and Robert Duxbury, the younger, of Manchester, Lancashire, merchants, manufacturers, and copartners. John Billsborow, late of Manchester, Lancashire, warehouseman. Thomas Makin, of Parkgate, Cheshire, shipwright, (surviving partner of John Walsington, of Bushgate, shipwright, deceased.) William Cooper, of Alton, Hants, innholder and collar-maker. James Affleck, of Liverpool, Lancashire, corn merchant. William Milns, of the parish of Tooting Graveney, Surrey, dealer and chapman. Richard Ivey, of Butcherhall-lane, in the city of London, painter and glazier. John Tewsey, of the city of Chester, hatter and hosier. William Peake, of Stone, Staffordshire, victualler and maltster. Jasper Sprange, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, bookeller. William Taylor, late of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, shopkeeper. Miles Barber, late of Lothbury, in the city of London, merchant. John Greenway, of Dronfield, Derbyshire, merchant. Daniel Ward, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, Middlesex, tailor. William Baker and William Burch, of Croydon, Surrey, callico printers and copartners. Thomas Wilbraham, now or late of the city of Chester, cheese factor. John Duke, now or late of Bolton upon Dearne, Yorkshire, linen-draper

and shopkeeper. Richard Gardner, of Castle-Cary, Somersetshire, linen-draper. John Ridehalgh, late of Colne, Lancashire, wool-flapler. Thomas Whittell, of St. James's-Market, Middlesex, butcher. James Robertson and James Hutchinson, of Fleet-street, London, oilmen and copartners. Alexander Brodie, of Ely-place, Holborn, wine-merchant.— William Lingham, of the city of Worcester, linen-draper. John Molloy, of the Two Blue Posts, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, victualler. Daniel Thomas Trollope, of Paddington-street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, dealer and chapman. George Emerson, of Finsbury-place, Middlesex, grocer. Edmund Pitts, of Leadenhall-street, London, haberdasher. John Smith, of Old Ford, Middlesex, callico-printer. John Bishop and Edward Pickering, of the city of Coventry, ribbon and stuff merchants and copartners. Thomas Burgis, late of the parish of Barking, Essex, but now of the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, dealer and chapman. William Atchison, now or late of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, linen-draper. William Pearcey, the elder, and William Pearcey, the younger, of Bandy-leg-walk, Southwark, Surrey, sellmongers and copartners. Charles Emmet, now or late of the city of Bristol, victualler. Rice Griffiths, of the parish of St. Michael, in the city of Bath, shop keeper and cloth worker. Abraham Roberts, late of Torpoint, Cornwall, merchant, (late partner with Samuel Groube, deceased, by the firm of Groube and Roberts, of Plymouth, Devonshire, merchants.) James Recket, of New Bond-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, dealer. John Wood, of the Strand, cordwainer. James M'Callum, of St. Mary-axe, in the city of London, merchant. Solomon Jacobs, late of Goulstone-square Whitechapel, but now a prisoner in Wood-street Compter, London. William Houghton, late of the Lutake, in the parish of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser. Thomas Powell, of the city of Bristol, brightsmith. Thomas Bulman, Henry Bulman, and William Bulman, late of the parish of Kendal, Westmoreland, drovers and butchers. Wm. Waterhouse, of Blackmore-street, Drury-lane, Middlesex, music seller.— David de Penna, of Houndsditch, London, featherman. William Thompson, late of Waltham-abbey, Essex, shopkeeper. William Monk, late of Broad-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, victualler. Thomas Davies, late of the White Lion, in Lower Brook-street, Middlesex, victualler. Elizabeth Goodwin, late of Bridgenorth, Salop, but now of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, haberdasher and milliner.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confol.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	Short ditto.	India Stock.	India Ann.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New 13 per Ct. Ann.	New Navy	Exch. Bills	Tontine	Lottery Tickets.
28	38		79 3/4		118 1/2				108 pr.				1/2 dif.			19 15. 0
30	30		79 3/4		118 1/2				110 pr.				1/2 dif.			26 10 0
31	31		79 3/4		118 1/2				110 pr.		79		1/2 dif.			18 10 0
4	4		79 3/4		118 1/2				110 pr.							
7	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		113 pr.							
10	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		113 pr.					41 pr.		
13	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		113 pr.	89 1/2						16 14 0
16	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	174	115 pr.						10 1/2	75 6d pr
18	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		115 pr.							85 6d pr
20	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		116 pr.	90 1/2						84 0d pr
23	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		117 pr.							84 0d pr
26	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2		117 pr.							75 0d pr
27	18 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	99 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	175 1/2	117 pr.							75 0d pr

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY
in LONDON, for April, 1790.
By Mr. W. JONES, Optician, HOLBORN.
Height of the Barometer and Thermo-
meter with Fahrenheit's Scale.

Days.	Barometer. Inches, and 100th Parts.		Thermometer. Fahrenheit's.			Weather in Apr. 1799.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Night.	8 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'Clock Night.	
M 28	29 89	29 88	41 50	42	Fair	
29	29 88	29 87	42 49	42	Cloudy	
30	29 89	29 88	43 49	42	Ditto	
31	29 81	29 88	46 52	42	Fair	
A. 1	29 95	30 04	40 45	35	Cloudy	
2	30 11	30 11	38 42	38	Fair	
3	30 16	30 10	42 47	32	Ditto	
4	30 08	30 13	42 50	37	Ditto	
5	30 13	30 05	40 48	37	Cloudy	
6	29 95	29 76	41 47	32	Fair	
7	29 67	29 59	41 46	40	Cloudy	
8	29 62	29 56	40 46	39	Ditto	
9	29 51	29 52	40 47	36	Ditto	
10	29 41	29 41	41 38	39	Ditto	
11	29 31	29 32	36 35	37	Snow	
12	29 31	29 51	35 43	37	Cloudy	
13	29 52	29 63	38 40	34	Rain	
14	29 69	29 77	38 44	33	Cloudy	
15	29 58	29 42	31 41	34	Sn. & rain	
16	29 61	29 80	37 43	34	Fair	
17	29 85	29 88	35 42	35	Ditto	
18	29 88	29 89	39 47	34	Ditto	
19	29 96	30 08	39 46	38	Ditto	
20	30 14	30 13	39 45	35	Ditto	
21	30 10	29 98	42 50	42	Cloudy	
22	29 72	29 66	50 60	48	Fair	
23	29 62	29 52	49 58	48	Showers	
24	29 43	29 59	49 57	42	Change	
25	29 53	29 55	47 54	42	Showers	
26	29 61	29 75	48 54	45	Ditto	

Corn-Exchange, London.
RETURNS of CORN and GRAIN.
 From April 12 to April 17, 1790.

	Quar- ters.	Price.			Avr. Pr. per. Qr.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Barley	2976	39	13	9	1	6	3
Beans	1144	13	6	14	9	3	10
Malt	3225	59	8	11	15	11	
Oats	4124	32	6	0	15	9	
Peafe	588	7	7	8	1	6	4
Rye	73	10	16	8	1	8	11
Wheat	4117	11	13	6	13	7	
Bigg							
Beer							

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Burney Del.

Thornthwaite Sculp.

MONTE SQUIEU.

Published at the Act directed June 1790 by C. F. B. at Poultry.

AND
BRITISH REVIEW.

WOMEN IN PREGNANT HEAD

expressed at each hour of relaxation as he could not be from the duties of his office. The *Revue* is very, under all its air of objectivity, unscrupulous to praise and to condemn a writer superior to his work. The French here is lyrical in a very delicate and erudite manner, and clear and forcible, and impetuous with equal effect on readers and fugitives alike. It gives the novel and novel extended readers of the manners of the French, his place in the world, and in its books it bears every mark of originality. All these views, however, have not equal strength. There are some of them, for instance, very poor, others exceedingly well, others indifferent, and the detail collecting want only in the form of letters in French and French the French reader very little. The author may be reproached with advancing certain literary, moral and political paradoxes.

Six years after, in 1747, the company having appointed him to present a remonstrance and petition against a new tax, he displayed to much zeal and disinterestedness upon the occasion as to obtain its suppression. A year before, he had finished his *Persian Letters*, which he began in the country, and

VOL. IV.

The success of the Persian letters, opened to Montesquieu the doors of